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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 192

BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1925.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug.	DELTA	NALDERA	7,322
22nd "	RAZMAK	"	18,995
29th "	MOREA	MACEDONIA	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	"	11,080
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	NARKUNDA	16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	"	16,100
26th "	RANPURA	MONGOLIA	16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	"	16,585
10th "	CHINA	MOOLTAN	7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	"	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	"	16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	"	16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,993
19th "	DEVANHA	"	8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
16th "	RANCHI	"	16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
13th "	RANPURA	"	16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
27th "	RANCHI	"	16,100
31st "	CHINA	"	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th "	RANPURA	"	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22nd "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £46.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD	6,080
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
7th Jan.	WARFIELD	6,080
30th "	HATIMURA	6,638
26th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	"
16th Mar.	DOM LA	8,441
30th April	MARGHA	8,274
15th "	DUNJANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD	6,080

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at
22nd Aug.	MURZAPORE	6,716	Cathey
1st Sep.	SICILIA	6,813	MALWA
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	NARKUNDA
10th Nov.	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	MONGOLIA
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	"

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at
17th Aug.	BARODA	6,080	Karachi
14th "	VARELA	6,080	Karachi
19th "	KH NALLA	6,080	Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKRA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 6th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE

TO JAPAN VIA

SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	6374	1st Aug.	17th Aug.
Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug.	24th Aug.
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda	5875	27th Aug.	10th Sept.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
Sado Maru	T. Sanoya	5898	29th "	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	16th Oct.	30th "

* Passengers Steamers.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	335	240	160
Kobe	600	400	285	170

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They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore

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BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

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Bombay Branch

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:-Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED-MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED-A COMPOUNDER for Sir Harkisondas Narotomdas Hospital, New Charni Road:-See with testimonials, THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED-Everywhere PAID AGENTS, Terms on anna stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND NAIWARA, Delhi.

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YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 4-13 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free you choose. Enclose -3/- stamp. Harvard College, B. Rawalpindi.

M. Th.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

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R1545.

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R1920.

SHOPS TO LET-Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170. Raval buildings, Lamington Road.

1570

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R1618

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D.

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R1489

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1242

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R1457

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FOR QUICK SALE-1925 STANDARD TOURING CAR DE LUXE Model in perfect condition, only used two months. Balloon Tyres, Clock, Speedometer-Tools, etc. Rs. 3,750 or Near Offer. Apply Box No. 134 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

JA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

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R1166

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R1639

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R1632

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney, dated 12th July, 1920, executed by our clients Messrs. Kashinath Dinanath Khote, Karmally Ebrahim and Hussein Ebrahim, who until lately carried on business under the name and firm of Kashinath D. Khote and Co., in favour of Mahomed Currimbhai and every Power and Authority thereby conferred has been revoked.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1925.

DAPHEARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.

Attorneys for Messrs. Kashinath Dinanath Khote, Karmally Ebrahim and Hussein Ebrahim, traded as Kashinath D. Khote and Co.

C23865

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE hereby inform our clients that we have dismissed our Bill Collector DIHARAMDAS PURSHOTAMDAS. No payment should in future be made to him.

VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

13th August, 1925.

R1635

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

DWARAKDAS GORDHANDAS... Plaintiff

vs. CHANDRAS CHATURBHUI and Others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924, and consent Judge's Order, dated 13th November, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises:-

LOT NO. 1.-Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2.-Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3.-Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4.-Property at Fofalwady near Mumbadevi Road Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the message tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the East Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186, by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nardoo Deoji, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lalji Champsy, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 4889, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division.

LOT NO. 2. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the message tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricmji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nardoo Deoji, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly herebefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4818 and Bhandup Street No. 16-18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division.

LOT NO. 3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the message tenement buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandana Narandas Charities, called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekindas Gungadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Raja Bahadur Shiyal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Candana Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 494 and 2 in the occupation of the said Chandras Chaturbhui bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1353.

LOT NO. 4. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house hereinafter and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in Bombay, within the Fort, in the Oart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land, registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 61 and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vishaladas Anophand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Demodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the Oart and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 89 and 123 and then assessed under Ward No. 3799 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. 11 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleswar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 110, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.

H. B. WADIA,

Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2865 of 1924.

KHANU SHARIFFA... Plaintiff,

vs. GOVINDJI VASSONJI... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Friday, the 11th day of September, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces of parcels of khoti land or ground, situate at Villa Parle in the Sub-district of Badli, in the district of Thana as per following particulars:-

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Area, No. Acre, G. yds. m.	Sq. Assess. ment.
1130	70	Out of 2	0	0-1 225 0-2-6	
1130	"	"	0	0-2 255 0-4-0	
1130	"	31 & 34	0	0-3 402 0-8-0	
1130	"	out of 35	0	0-3 398 0-8-0	
1130	"	out of 35	0	0-6 727 0-14-0	
1130	"	36	0	0-2 259 0-5-0	
1130	"	out of 37	0	0-4 485 0-10-8	
1130	72	0	out of 16 0-4 63	0-6-6	
1130	72	0	out of 18 0-9 1011	0-7-9	
1130	72	0	out of 19 0-5 644	0-4-3	
1130	72	0	out of 19 0-2 215	0-2-0	
1130	72	0	out of 20 0-1 138	0-1-0	

131 4895 4-2-1

1187 70 5 & 6 0-51 0-13-0

Survey No.	No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Area, No. Acre, G. yds. ment.	Sq. Assess. ment.
1187	70	7	0-2 1	0-6-0	
1187	"	30	0-5	0-12-0	
1187	"	33	0-1	0-2-0	
1187	"	3	0-2 1	0-5-0	

0-15 1

For further particulars and conditions for sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Commissioner.

A true copy.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C23857

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 2375 of 1924.)

Sakharam Belshet Gandhi... Plaintiff.

vs. Pandurang Gunanath and another... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises:-

Lot No. 1-on FRIDAY, 14th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Lot No. 2-on SATURDAY 15th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant in all that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 407, New No. 7680, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey No. 5291 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3 Street No. 645 and bounded, on the South by the property of Jagannath, Shamjee, on the North by the property of Bhagwandas Gajdas, on the West by the Sindi Lane and on the East by the said 2nd Carpenter Street.

LOT NO. 2.

All the right title and interest of the 1st Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 6227 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 628, New No. 4533, Old Survey No. 325 and New Survey No. 1590, all which premises are situate at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4466, Street No. 806 and bounded, on the East by a Public Road, on the West by the property of Manoharlal, widow of Balgawandas Harigowandas, on the South by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvadoro and on the North by passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nani Harbhai & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesaid at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1925.

R. B. Patel,

Ag. Commissioner.

C23700.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland
Cements

ALSO
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BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
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TRIAL CO. LTD.
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CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20416.

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ther they wish to insert their

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or in the classified short ad-

vertisement column.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1925, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1925, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 25th August, 1925.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1925, to THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

For. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL

& CO., LTD.,

E. J. BUNBURY,

Joint General Manager.

Agents.

Forbes Building

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SECOND PATHAN STREET, WITH-OUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the under-mentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Rao Bahadur Dhandiba Hanumantrao Bedhe and on account and as the risk of the mortgagee, Mr. Khandar Damodar Dhande an adjudged insolvent in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the indentures of mortgage dated the 25th day of September, 1915 and further charge dated the 2nd day of September, 1918 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part and said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION.
All those two several pieces or parcels of quit and Ground Rent land or ground now formed into one together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Second Pathan Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 153 and 2/3rd square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2194-2194 New Nos. 9270, 9271, Old Survey Nos. 401, 401, New Survey Nos. 6103-5104 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 864-785 Street No. 23-25-27-29 and bounded on the East by the Sreeper's passage on the West by the said second Pathan Street on the North by the property of Radhakrishna Malen and on the South by the ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at No. 2, Motilal Mansions, 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE JEWELLERY.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhai Framji Surtok and Jehangir Framji Surtok the proving Executors of the last will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Surtok deceased and at the risk and on account of Haji Essa, Haji Haroon, Bai Amibai, widow of Esmail Haji Essak Fazla and Bai Aishah and Bai Esmail, Rajahabai daughters of Esmail Haji Essak Fazla, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following very valuable diamond, pearl and gold ornaments:—

1 Ivory box containing 2 Pairs of Diamond Bangles.
1 Diamond necklace.
1 Pearl necklace.
1 Pearl necklace of 7 strings.
1 Pearl necklace of 7 strings.
1 Pearl necklace of 7 strings.
1 Pair of diamond ear-rings.
1 Box containing a pair of Gold bracelets.
1 Gold Wares, 26 Gold Bangles, 1 Gold

1 Gold Har (big), 1 Gold Tulipat.
25 per cent. deposit will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and lot or lots taken delivery of by the next day.

J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers.

MENESE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, the Auctioneer, Messrs. MENESE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1925, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Adv. Matter, China Clay, Asbestos powder, Rivets, Cast Iron, Asbestos, 11 cases Porcelainware; Wood; 20 cases Brandy; Seeds, Glasses, Agricultureware, Machinery, old Clothing, Motor Car Parts, Tires, Glass Bangles, Springs, empty bottles, Bolts and Nuts, Slat, Gum Tre-bon, Loose Cane Baskets, Match Boxes, 200 bags, Cotton seeds, 334 bags Wire Staples, Steel C. Sheets, Sugar Sample, Rope, Danner Bag, Sample Typs, Labels, Imitation Leaf Metal; Spelter; Provision; Metal part; Motor Car Tools; Carpenter Tools; Platedware, Optical Frames, Beans, Marble Slabs; Hooks, Show Cards; C. I. Pipe; Wet Dates, Empty Jars, Baby Southers, Sulphur Matches, oil, Coir Rope, Electric appliances, Pulley; bags Rice Toys, Planks, Broken, Scantlings, Machinery Parts, Glassware, Drawing Materials, Rattans, Cutlery, Loose Staves, Cheese, Joists, Box Earphone with accessories, C. P. Goods, Saccharine, Bones 25 Drums Cal. Carbide; Motor Car accessories, Cotton Fells, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF scrap iron, iron pipes, wire rope, life jackets, empty oil casks, drums, fire cases, manilla rope, wooden racks, old linen, etc.
Messrs. MENESE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th August 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
1 case Khaki Blauco (41 dozens).
1 Keg Mercur Glaze powder.

By order of the concerned:—
25 pieces white shinnings.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shagran.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

By order of Ag. Assessor and Collector.
1 motor-car No. 6209.

By order of the concerned.
1 second hand "Overland" Model 4 touring car self-starter entire electric equipment in sound running order.

1 English Vis-a-vis and handsome strong and young white water cob.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT CHANDANWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaisankar Kanga and Ghirdharal, Attorneys for Mr. Laxmidas Bhowanidas, the proving Executor of the late Mr. Bhowanidas Narotundas end' on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Haji Cassum Hussein Chasmawalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece of free hold Tenure land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Chandanwady in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 290 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 550 New No. 2763, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8296 (1) and Casteiral Survey No. 447, Bhulshwar Division and bounded on the East by the property of Nububa Junga Bahadur on the West by the property of Purshotam Devji on the North by the property of Ganpat Gavli and on the South by Chandanwady Road and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3216-17 and Street Nos. 7-9, 11 and 1 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaisankar Kanga and Ghirdharal, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTUS SOAP FACTORY, TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY FURNITURE, CHEMICALS ETC., AND THE LEASE OF THE LAND AND BUILDING.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Indian Industrial Development Company, Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Matunga near the Station and opposite the David Sassoon's Refractory, Mogal Lane, the whole of machinery and plant etc., consisting of, boiler, oil and steam engines, bolting fan, cooling frames, donkey pump, tanks of various sizes, box making machines and cutters, etc., etc.

The land and the building are let out to the company under a lease dated 16th February, 1925 for the term of 7 years from 1st of June, 1924 at the rent of Rs. 300 per month. The purchaser will be entitled to the benefit of the lease for the residue of the said term subject to the written consent of the landlord. The land admeasures about 1054 square yards.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"

JAPANESE COMPETITION

SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES

Reprinted from the

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Price As. -/- per Book

Can be had from the

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139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA

THE

"DANGEROUS BLONDE"

5 Reels—featuring the pretty lovely

LAURA LA PLANTE

The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT

GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME

SERIAL and DRAMA

"INTO THE NET"

Further parts of the popular

PATHE SERIAL

featuring

JACK MULHALL

EDNA MURPHY

Also a 6 parts Gaumont Drama

SURGING SEAS

featuring the STUNT KING

CHARLES HUTCHINSON

A Super Feature Melodrama of

Daring Deeds on Sea and Land.

HALF RATES.

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and

10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS

CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

1 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE

PURCA BUILT LANDED PROPERTY

NEAR B. E. & C. I. RLY. MATUNGA

ROAD STATION FIT FOR ANY SORT

OF FACTORY.

Under instructions from Mr. Lalubhai

Tribhuvandas and Jananabai wife of the

said Lalubhai Tribhuvandas the mortga-

gees and on account and at the risk of the

Mortgagor Mr. Narayan Maheshwar Nam-

joshi by virtue of the power of sale reserved

to the said mortgagees in the indenture of

mortgage dated the 20th day of March

1922, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will

sell by public auction on SUNDAY,

the 16th day of August 1925 at 4-30 p.m.

(S.T.) on the premises, the following very

valuable landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon situate at Mahim near Matunga Road Railway Station without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1088 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old No. 491 New No. C 4327, Old Survey No. 15, and new survey No. 2/162 and bounded on the East by the property of Manilal Pursotam on the West by the property belonging to the Mortgagor on the North partly by the property of N. N. Kotkar and partly by the property of Hormusji Nawroji Davar and on the South by the property of B. N. Madhwalala and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 5557 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 62, 63A and 64 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiradl Mehta and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

The Second Week's Consultation

HAROLD

LLOYD

IN

DR. JACK

PATHE PICTORIAL NO. 11

FELIX GOES HUNTING

PATHE GAZETTE:—

ETON VS. HARROW

THE ROYAL HORSE SHOW

87th VARSITY CRICKET MATCH

Time: 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

THIS WEEK'S

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charny Road

WILL SCREEN

LALAN VANZARI

PRODUCED BY

KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY

full of

Thrills, Adventures, Passion, Self-

sacrifice and Devotion to God.

USUAL TIMINGS—MODERATE RATES

WELLINGTON

To-Night—This Week!

Gorgeous Goldwyn Cosmopolitan Super-

Production

"ENEMIES OF

WOMEN"

12 Parts—All complete in one Show.

"ENEMIES OF

WOMEN"

"ENEMIES OF

WOMEN"

"ENEMIES OF

WOMEN"

NO CHANGE IN THE TIMINGS:

TO-DAY:—5-15; 7; 8-45 and

10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.
The monsoon has been vigorous in Northeast India and Punjab but is weak generally elsewhere. Temperature is about ten degrees below normal in Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Punjab, North West Frontier Province, East Central Province and Koukan and local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, Kashmir, West Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast.

A few falls have also occurred in North-east Baluchistan, Gujarat Bombay Deccan, Malabar and Southern Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Rangoon one and a half inches; Moulmein three; Toungoo and Dibrugarh one; Tezpur four; Shillong one and a half; Chirrapinji twelve; Noakhali and Mymensingh one; Chittagong six; Barsal, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri and Khaba two; Hukitola one and a half; Puri, Chailassa and Ranchi one; Haazirbagh two; Derbhanga five; Gaya one and a half; Naya Duma, and Mussooree two; Simla and Dalhousie three; Lahore two; Sialkot and Multan one; Montgomery two; Sonamarg and Dera Ismail Khan one and Cuddalore one and a half.

Forecast: Extension in Baluchistan and Sind and decrease in Punjab.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 13th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1925.	June 1924.
Colaba Point ..	0.07	40.70	55.96	25.70
Fort	..	..	57.26	53.63
Esplanade ..	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital ..	..	..	53.99	29.28
Cumbala Hill ..	..	..	..	..
Kemp & Coy. Bom. Vty. Col. Farel ..	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 12th Aug.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m.

2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometre corrected to 32 deg. Fahr 29.679

inches.

Temperature of Air 81.6 degrees.

Wet Bulb Thermometre 77.5 "

Dew Point 75.6 "

Relative humidity of Air 82%

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.0 "

Maximum temperature of Air 85.1 "

Minimum do. do. 78.0 "

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. WSW, SW, S.W.

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight 184 miles

Fall of Rain 0.18 inches

Do, do year 43.46 "

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Aug. 0.11 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Mean Time.	Mean on Still.	Day of Month.	Mean Time.	Mean on Still.
Thu	13	7 24	24 7	13	0 4	18 8
		18 31	24 0			13 12 7
Fri	14	8 43	25 2	14	1 12	18 8
		20 0	23 9			14 30 21 4
Sat	15	2 24	28 7	15	8 11	17 4
		14 0	28 1			20 59 17 1
Sun	16	10 11	26 6	16	2 55	18 0
		21 42	24 9			15 59 20 2
M	17	10 4	27 2	17	3 35	17 5
		22 20	25 5			16 32 19 5
Tu	18	11 10	27 8	18	4 10	17 0
		12 55	26 1			17 2 18 8
W	19	11 39	28 2	19	4 46	16 5
		23 28	26 6			17 32 18 2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

Bombay, August 13.

Yesterday's market reported 18 to 20 points up in New York futures, while to-day further advance of 19 to 24 points has been reported. The market advanced on trade buying and short covering. Liverpool was reported yesterday 10 to 12 points down, the decline being due to long liquidation. Today 1 to 3 points up are reported.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vessager's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under following dates as under:—

D/- 11th instant:—

"Selling poor. Temperature of Texas very high."

D/- 12th instant:—

"We consider weekly Government weather report unfavourable, but bears confident."

Messrs. Brel & Co. have received the following cable D/- 12th instant (10.40 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather generally favourable. Plants progressing satisfactorily."

In response to a moderate rise in America the Marwar Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 464/- i.e. Rs. 2 1/2 higher than Tuesday's closing rate for August. On Shroffs selling the market closed at Rs. 462/- and closed at Rs. 464/- while April-May opened at Rs. 425 1/2 and after fluctuating within a narrow range, closed at Rs. 425 1/2. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate buyers while Bazar operators were sellers. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 425/- and closed at Rs. 424/- Commission Houses and Japanese firms bought Broach April-May. Offices bought August Broach.

Fine Omra January opened at Rs. 411/- improved to Rs. 412/- on Commission Houses buying, eased to Rs. 410/- on selling by Bazar operators and closed at Rs. 411/- Bengal opened at Rs. 369/- and closed at Rs. 366/- One Japanese House was a buyer.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Tuesday last and the demand from exporter and local millwallas was moderate.

Telegraphic market advices:—Less liquidation. Fair trade demand. Oct highest 25.59 (2.56 p.m.), lowest 23.27 (11.09 a.m.) range 32.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 1925.

New York Market 11th August:

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
23.35	Oct.	22.42+07	23.54	23.54	+40
23.10	Jan.		23.32	23.32	+22
23.33	Mar.		23.62	23.62	+24
23.75	May.		23.95	23.95	+20

New York Spot on 10th Aug. 23.85-50.

New Orleans 23.30-50.

New York spot on 11th Aug. 24.65+29.

New Orleans 23.50+20.

Telegraphic market advices:—Less liquidation. Fair trade demand. Oct highest 25.59 (2.56 p.m.), lowest 23.27 (11.09 a.m.) range 32.

New York Market 12th August:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
23.54	Oct.	23.54	23.72	23.72	+18
23.32	Jan.		23.50	23.50	+18
23.62	Mar.		23.80	23.80	+18
23.95	May.		24.09	24.09	+14

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on short covering and buying by trade. Less for sale. Oct highest 23.86 (1.45 p.m.) lowest 23.37 (11.07 a.m.), range 49 points.

Liverpool Market 11th August:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
12.55	Oct.	12.34	12.35-2	12.45	+10
12.51	Jan.	12.30-21	12.40	12.40	-11
12.57	Mar.		12.45	12.45	-12
12.63	May.		12.62	12.62	-11

Telegraphic market advices:—Considerable Continental long liquidation. Increased trade fixing call sales. American buying. Better tone in our market. American cross rate 4.45 13/16.

Liverpool Market 12th August:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
12.45	Oct.	12.44-01	12.39-06	12.40	+01
12.40	Jan.	12.39-01	12.41	12.41	+01
12.45	Mar.		12.48	12.48	+04
12.62	May.		12.54	12.54	+02

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Temperatures between 98 degs. and 102 degs. Texas. Light rains Memphis district.

(2) Market improved on favourable New York Market. Weekly Government weather report favourable. Manchester market helped by substantial yarn contracts for Russia. American cross rate 4.85 13/16.

Liverpool Market 12th August:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
12.55	Oct.	12.44-01	12.39-06	12.40	+01
12.40	Jan.	12.39-01	12.41	12.41	+01
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P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, August 13

(Bombay Quotations at 2.30 p.m.)

Description.	Ready	1925	1926
1224-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/75	463	428
Omra M.G. Fine	420/20	411	
Bengal M.G. Fine	380/400		
M.G.F.G.	380/83	366	
Khandesh Black leaf	380/400		
Khandwa-Sanavadi	380/400		
Jalna/Aurangabad.	380/400		
Harda	385/405		
Ujjain	375/423		
Farhanal Purna.	395/425		
Nander.	395/430		
Wardha/Warora.	440/45		
Nagpur Katol	440/60		
Adoni	420/30		
Sindh/America	485/500		
Sangli Miraj	425/35		
Bagalkot	420/35		
Coimbatore	450/60		
Tripura	430/45		
Kadi Vrangam M.G.F.G.	435/45		
Dholera M.G.F.G.	435/40		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Receipts to date 12-8-25	1924-25	1925-26
Yesterdays	78000	66000
Exports to date do	8000	16000
Stock at date do	78000	76000
Stock at date do	101000	214000
Interior Towns do	145000	173000
Liverpool do	628000	414000
Visible Supply 8-8-25	1047000	838000
Quantity in Sight do	78000	75000

Receipts at Bombay.

1924-25	1925-26
385442	320816
360704	

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 6th August.

1924-25	1925-26
15504	21222

Total Stock in Bombay on 6-8-25 5,76,673 B/s.

last year—6,21,824 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 10th August.

1924-1925	1925-1926
886351	1087047
349940	240708
1633992	1284811
32057	62088
2699340	2645380
2893244	

Adopt in harbour.

Europe	China	Japan	Coast Ports	Total
584	1117	2875		

Remarks:—1.0 p.m. The fluctuations in the last two days in New York have resulted in a gain of 37, 30, 37, and 34 points for October, January, March and May respectively, while Liverpool has lost 9 to 10 points.

On Tuesday evening we received a telegram from one of our Liverpool friends saying that they do not think the market is likely to decline materially that they think present prices safe even if the market should go temporarily lower, and that the market is discounting rain. Reports from the other side seem to indicate rather a healthier market.

Here the local market opened with new Broach at Rs. 424/- and is steady at this rate with Omras at Rs. 411 and Bengals at Rs. 365. July/August Broach opened nominally at Rs. 464 and in the absence of business has declined to Rs. 462/- and is barely steady.

Sampin closed this morning at 341.30. 331.70 and 327.40 for August, November and February respectively being 2.20, 1.50 down and 50 up respectively.

Ready Cotton.—Our market was closed yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs. 3.30 p.m. Market.—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 463. A/May 1926 Rs. 425. Omra D/January Rs. 411.

Bengal D/January Rs. 365.

Messrs NORDAN AND CO'S WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co. have received the following cables from Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York dated 11th instant:—

"Selling poor. Temperature of Texas is very high."

New York dated 12th:—

"We consider weather report unfavourable but bears confident."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 300 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.

Mid. American Spot.—Universal Standard 19.92 improved demand.

Egyptian P. G. F. Sakellariadis 31.25

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October 23.34

January 23.31

March 23.60

New York Noon Call.

October 23.49

January 23.25

March 23.58

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October 22.96

January 23.23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

August	October	January	March	May
12.64	12.43	12.39	12.44	12.40

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.	Jan.	March	May
12.42+9	12.46+9	12.54+6	12.60+6

EGYPTIANS.

Nov.	Jan.	March	May
23.45+10	22.50+8	23.35+5	23.45

Belgium 107.48

Athens 814.30

Cuban Sugar August 12/3.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
27.30	27.45	25.00	23.35	22.85	22.45	23.37	22.17	22.12	22.07	22.08	21.97

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid.	Uplands G. O. C.
12.64	12.61

October 12.38

November 12.46 +01

December 12.40 +01

January 12.41 +01

February 12.42 +02

March 12.43 +03

April 12.49 +06

May 12.54 +02

June 12.50 +02

July 12.50 +02

August 12.45 +02

Tone:—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Scinde Good	Scinde Fully Good	Scinde Fine	Bengal Good	Bengal Fully Good	Bengal Fine	Omra Good	Omra Fully Good	Omra Fine	Broach Good	Broach Fully Good	Omra Fine
9.30	9.70	10.10	9.40	9.80	10.20	10.10	10.50	10.90	10.85	11.25	11.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12.

Day's sales at all U. S. Ports 8,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000

Day's Exports to Continent —

Futures at New York:—

March	28.80	+ .1
May	24.09	+ .1
Spot Cotton at New York	24.25	+ .2

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING:—FOURTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1925.
1st Race Starts at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.)
THE SATARA PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

(Terms Arabs III Class.)

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.
Souror 9-5, Young Takret 9-3, Roscoe 9-1, Angora 8-13, Dawood 8-11, Mostashar 8-10, Huloob 8-7, Koorish 8-1, Faisal 3-3, Grey Mark 8-1, Nashat Beg 8-0, Hamdan 8-0, Silver Cup 8-0, David 7-11, Aljaid 7-11, Simmah 7-11, Natak 7-9, Hurchan 7-9, Kanze 7-9, Hopetul 7-9, Victory 7-9, Falak 7-9, Adonis 7-9, Arhan 7-9, Star 6-10.

THE SATARA PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

(Terms Arabs III Class.)

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.
Zaidan 9-4, Tripoli 9-3, Sanderson 8-13, Prince Royal 8-11, Young Tara 8-7, Cheerful 8-5, Pride 8-5, Mossad 8-5, Marfona 8-4, Mubir 8-1, Zargan 8-1, Vih 8-1, Scander 8-1, Rifle 8-1, Gorie 8-1, Hyder Pasha 7-9, Bismar 7-9, Bonny 7-9, Prince 7-9, Bud der 7-9, Dileyan 7-5, Hampstead 7-5, Rayi 7-5, Bucknell 7-5.

THE SATARA PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

(Terms Arabs III Class.)

Ziah 9-3, Young Jawad 8-13, Mootrub 8-7, Altah 8-7, Little Joker 8-7, Cremose 8-5, Agah 8-4, British Mark 8-4, Hindalaya 8-4, Kahlil 8-4, Abu Tamm 8-1, Wahner 8-1, Othello 8-1, Suba-Ul-Khair 8-1, Moudak 7-9, Tiger King 7-9, Shahir 7-9, Red Laje 7-9, Missir 7-9, Hawa 7-9, Blackberry 7-9, Little Jib 6-10, Sayyar 6-6.

THE SATARA PLATE, Div. IV.—Distance 1 mile.

(Terms Arabs III Class.)

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Cairo 9-3, Raad 9-3, Anwar 9-1, Solomon's Song 9-0, Hawam 8-13, Pility 8-11, Yildiz 8-10, Chanchoon 8-7, Badran 8-7, Mishrif 8-7, Towik 8-6, Tanaran 8-6, Ghatass 8-5, Youssur 8-4, Zulu 8-1, Goolfah 8-1, Amood 8-1, Peerins Hope 7-9, India 7-9, Hajlan 7-9, Candidate 7-9, Suti 7-9, Royal George 6-10.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses 3, 4 yrs. old in II & III Classes.)
Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Batworthy 8-12, George Phillips 8-12, Grand Excel 8-10, Free and Easy 8-3, Riverine 8-0, Prey 7-11, Gay Brook 7-11, Lady Theo 7-8, Surdus 7-7, Rock Hobey 7-4, Surokha 7-1.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles. (Handicap Horses III Class.)
Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

Happy Times 9-12, Dry Wit 9-2, Charlie's Snail 9-5, Pandemonium 8-15, Golden Grey 9-0, Cyrena 8-12, Charles William 8-9, Dickbird 8-7, Tess Up 8-7, Some Sense 8-3, Musk Rat 8-3, Ethelene 8-2, Red Quill 7-12, Bhawani Tawler 7-12, Merry Gift 7-9, Irigate 7-6, Expectant 7-0.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses I & II Classes.)
Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250.

Bolt Metal 10-4, Fille d'Or 9-7, Eddy 9-7, Scandalous 9-0, Husky 8-9, Solo Bridge 8-7, The Monk 8-5, Nicety 8-3, Boscombe 8-2, Cap-a-Pie 8-1, Canterbury Lamb 7-11, Cintra 7-10, Chummy 7-9, Very Little 7-6.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

(Handicap Horses II Class.)
Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250.

Ox Trot 9-6, French Briar 9-4, Murmansk 8-10, Maryland 8-8, My Realm 8-5, Miss Evans 8-3, Churchtown 8-2, Rakings 8-0, The Hottentot 8-0, Entailed 7-10, Magical 7-10, Cailis 7-9, Margaret Joyce 7-5, Sauce 7-7, Ulster Ally 7-3, Love Galia 7-0.

THE LOHAGAO PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(Handicap Arabs II Class.)
Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Sahoo 9-0, Malikizman 8-9, Ishlah 8-8, Commander 8-8, Shums 8-8, Mahir 8-6, Costa Rica 8-3, Security 8-4, Bismark 8-3, Guinea 8-3, Silver Cloud 8-2, White Boy 8-2, Ballard 8-0, Moscow 7-13, Mighty 7-13, Simbis 7-10, Elser 7-7, Malabar 7-5.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The following are the closing scores in the County cricket matches, that began to-day:

Midsex v. Kent at Lord's:—Midsex 100 for no wicket (Lee 52 not out).
Surrey v. Leicestershire at the Oval:—

RACING NUMEROLOGY

Is a standard Book of the SCIENCE of NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. KNOWLEDGE of ASTROLOGY not required.

Price Rs. 10/-
Apply to:—AUTHOR, Racing Numerology, Post Box No. 997, BOMBAY.

SENSATIONAL CASE OF ROBBERY

USE OF DRUGGED KERCHIEF

VICTIM REMOVED IN MOTOR CAR.

The number of sensational crimes committed in Bombay is swelling rapidly. A few days ago a Parsi liquor shop keeper was relieved of Rs. 2,000 at 10 p.m. at Bazar Gate street, Fort, by throwing chilly powder in his eyes while the ruffians carried away the booty in a taxi car. Fortunately the police got on the 'culprits' track immediately and arrested them in a few hours and also brought them to justice. Another case surpassing the last one occurred on Tuesday last in broad day light at 11 a.m. near the General Post Office which is congested with traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, about the time the outrage was perpetrated. It appears Rustom Faredun Irani, a Parsa boy aged 18 years was walking along the Fort Street opposite the General Post Office when all of a sudden he was overtaken by two Hindus one of whom rendered the boy senseless by placing a drugged handkerchief on his mouth while the other lifted him up and placed him with the assistance of his accomplice in a motor-car. The passers-by did not take notice of this incident as perhaps they thought it was a case of sudden collapse on the road which was being promptly attended to by the two Hindu Samaritans. The motor was then driven off towards Worli where they relieved the unconscious boy of all the jewellery he possessed viz.—Gold watch, chain, buttons, coins, etc., and left him to his fate. On regaining consciousness, the boy came home at about 5 a.m. on Wednesday and narrated his sad experience to his parents. The police having been informed, are making enquiries.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S SUCCESS

IMPORTANT DECISION ON TAXATION OF COSTS.

P. D. Shamdasan and another Appellants.
Vs.
The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. and The Central Bank of India Ltd. Respondents.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyajee on the Appellate side of the High Court disposed of two appeals filed by the appellants against the order of Mr. Justice Pratt passed on 12th March, 1925, amending his judgment delivered by him on 8th October, 1923, dismissing with costs the summons in their suit for setting aside the amalgamation of the Tata and Central Banks in respect of which an appeal to the Privy Council is now pending, and against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kemp passed on 9th April 1925 in the same suit. Both these appeals arose from the taxation by the Assistant Taxing Master Mr. Edwin Gillett of the bills of costs of the 1st and 6th respondents which were directed to be paid by the plaintiffs (appellants) under the order and decree in the said suit.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasan appeared in person. Sir Chinmool Setalvad with Mr. Kanga the Advocate General instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. and Payne and Co. appeared for the respondents.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments on both sides, delivered a lengthy judgment directing that these bills should be remitted to the Taxing Officer to review his taxation in the light of their remarks. The appellants would get their costs in this Court and in the Lower Court.

(A full report will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle.")

ernment Central Distillery, Nasik, is granted leave on average pay for five months with effect from 1st October 1925.

Mr. S. N. Datar, Lecturer in Physics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave on average pay for one month with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1925 to the leave.

Mr. H. L. Lalwani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Nawabshah, has been granted leave on average pay for one month and thirty days with permission to prefix the holidays on the 8th and 9th September 1925.

Mr. M. H. S. Needham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for five months with effect from the 2nd October, 1925, leave on average pay for five weeks with permission to prefix to it the 1st October, 1925, which is a gazetted holiday.

The resignation tendered by Mr. Balakrishna Vaman Dhopate, L.L.B., of his appointment as Probationary Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, is accepted with effect from the 24th July 1925 after office hours.

The honorary rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police is conferred on Mr. Somabhai Bhailal Shah, Police Prosecutor in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for six days.

Mr. C. A. Byles, O.B.E., I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on average pay for five days.

Mr. S. R. Padgaonkar is given all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey for the purposes of the survey of the lands other than those used ordinarily for the purposes of agriculture only within the limits of the town of Malegaon in the East Khandesh District.

Mr. F. C. Davies, Chief Engineer, Gov-

EUROPE REVISITED.

IRISH LABOUR.

(BY DEWAN CHAMAN LALL.)

This is the story of the Irish Labour Leader, Ronald J. P. Morrison, age 34, a most versatile man of brains.

Born in London of Irish parents, father for many years a prominent member and committee-man of the London Society of Composers, grandfather a well-known author in America.

Education at London County Council Elementary School, scholarship to Strang School, King's College, London, entered British Civil Service, 1909, as Second Division Clerk, began service in Dublin; returned to London in 1911 to take up scholarship at London School of Economics, which had to be abandoned owing to pressure of official work in National Health Insurance Commission; returned to Dublin in June, 1914, and continued in Civil Service till 1922. Was penalised by British Government in 1914 for 'neutralist propaganda' and suspended for six weeks. In 1916 for suspected complicity in Rebellion, founded, being a pacifist, though familiar with Connolly and others, on the 'Workers' side of the Rebellion).

Part founder of Dublin Branch of National Union of Clerks in 1914, and active in Civil Servants' organisations. Was engaged on various unofficial jobs of research, etc., for N.E. of I. L. P. and U. C. e. g. memorandum on Powers of Local Authorities, and also lectured for Connolly Memorial College, and experimental Workers' evening school, which died during the Black and Tan period. Served as Member of Managing Committee of Reconstruction Commission of Irish White Cross, concerned with rebuilding houses and restarting businesses destroyed in Irish War.

While still in the Civil Service, was appointed Secretary of the Constitution Committee set up by the Provisional Government to draft the Free State Constitution in February, 1922.

Resigned from Civil Service and was appointed Assistant Secretary to Irish Labour Party and I. U. Congress at the end of 1922.

Technical Adviser to Irish Workers' Congress (Sanator Forum), to International Labour Conference in June, 1924, and again in 1925, (Mr. Cullen).

Morrison's colleague at Geneva was Denis Cullen, age 37. He was born in Co. Dublin, educated at Christian Brothers' School. General Secretary of the Irish Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers Amalgamated Union since 1918.

Previously Secretary of the Dublin Branch, Member of the National Executive of Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress since 1920. Former Member of

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

+48
A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. stated:—
Wednesday's opening rate. —14
Wednesday's closing rate. —48
Liverpool opening +9
Liverpool closing +2

General Council of Irish White Cross, (relief organisation for victims of war in Ireland).

Irish Labour Party.

Let me now give you a note about Trade Unionism in Ireland.

The Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress was founded in 1894.

This is a federation for both industrial and political purposes of Trade Unions and Local Trades Councils, (Local Federations of Trade Union branches), with provision, not yet largely availed of, for individual members on the political side and for Local Political Labour Groups.

Membership over 250,000, out of a wage earning population of about 400,000.

Affiliated Unions consist of:—
(1) Small local unions confined to a single town or district, e.g., Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers, in Dublin.

(2) Unions with membership over all Ireland, but not outside, e.g., General, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (80-100,000), special-Irish National Teachers Organisation including Secondary Teachers and Agricultural and Technical Instructors, (14,000).

(3) Unions with membership over all Ireland and also in Great Britain, who affiliate on the basis of their membership in Ireland, e.g., National Union of Railwaymen, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers.

Unions in Class 3 all have their headquarters in Great Britain, and the establishment of the Free State has led to some doubts and difficulties as to their legal situation, which are at present under consideration.

It may be remembered that the right of association, without restrictions, imposing class distinctions, is guaranteed by the Free State Constitution and the Free State has ratified the International Labour Convention guaranteeing the right of association to workers in agriculture.

The largest Union—the Irish Transport and General Workers—includes all sorts of workers, excluding generally the skilled older crafts, (engineers, carpenters, etc.), but including a large number of agricultural workers. Its strength and virility are attributable largely to sound propaganda and organising work done by James Connolly and to the prestige resulting from his execution by the English in 1916.

The Labour movement played a very conspicuous part in the National move-

ment, but maintaining its independence, refusing to go to extremes, remembering the importance of economics as well as merely political issues, and insisting on maintaining unity with Belfast and the North-East corner of Ireland.

The organisation is an all-Ireland one, the political boundary at present existing between the North-East corner and the rest of the country being ignored, though for political purposes there is a separate local organisation in Belfast, maintaining friendly and close though informal relations with headquarters in Dublin.

There are three Labour Members in the North-East Parliament, all representing Belfast, elected at the recent General Election. In the Free State Dail (House of Commons), there has been from the commencement of the Free State a Labour Group of fourteen deputies. At the General Election of 1923 the number of first preference votes, (P. R. Election), given to Labour by-election in Dublin showed that at the General Election, Labour may count on at least two and possibly three seats in the Capital, which has, at present, no Labour deputy.

In the Senate, there is a group of five Labour Senators. For the present, these have been indirectly elected by the Dail, or co-opted by the Senate.

Constitution.

The Labour Party is the official opposition, under the remarkably able leadership of Mr. Thomas Johnson, its influence and Parliamentary prestige are far in excess of its numbers.

Government.—The final authority is the Annual Congress, meeting once a year in August. It consists of delegates from Unions and Councils, on practice, though not in theory, in numbers proportionate roughly to membership. For financial questions, a card vote on a membership basis may be demanded; this in practice is very rare. Between Congresses, the authority is the National Executive, consisting of four officers: Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, elected separately, and thirteen other members. Even the largest Union may not have more than four of its members on the Executive, apart from the officers. Election is by simple ballot, i.e. by industrial groups or by "P.R." but in practice representation on the National Executive is always widely distributed.

Election of officers and Executive is from year to year, but, of course, there is a very considerable degree of continuity in office.

The headquarters staff is small—an Assistant Secretary, one of whose special functions is preparation for legislative action in the Dail and Senate; a clerk dealing more especially with accounts; two stenographers.

As is usual in Labour organisations, the staff is systematically but voluntarily overworked. The need for a political organiser is greatly felt, and an appointment will certainly be made as soon as conditions of finance and personnel admit.

Finance.—Funds are obtained by a contribution from the Unions of three-pence a member per annum (until last year two-pence per member), with some contributions from Trades Councils and occasional special collections.

Industrial Strength.—Trade Unionism in Ireland is as old as in England, but before the world-war was not in many respects so strong, for a variety of reasons. The war, as in other countries, enormously strengthened the Unions, and Irish workers were able to establish a high standard, and that high standard has since been maintained with very little modification, so that, for example, wages are higher in Ireland than in Great Britain. This was partly due to Trade Union strength and partly to a general desire not to aggravate political troubles by industrial disputes. Naturally, the world economic depression, particularly in agriculture, makes this position difficult to maintain. Attention is now being given, somewhat favourably, to the utility of protective tariffs, and strong labour support is being given by labour to schemes such as that for the electrification by state of the great River Shannon, and those for the regulation of the butter, eggs, and cattle trade, with a view to the improvement of our economic resources.

Communism.

The riveting of attention on political, national affairs has resulted in an absence in recent years of doctrinal, economic and social discussion. The Labour movement is in general in sympathy quite actively with the Workers' movement throughout the world, and the Constitution of the I. L. P. and T. U. C. is clearly Socialistic in phraseology, but there is not now a definitely Socialist organisation in existence. It has to be remembered, also, that Ireland is mainly Catholic, but that, at the same time, the European notion of opposition between Catholicism and Socialism has never taken root among Irish workers, who have resolutely refused to recognise religious distinctions outside religious affairs. Within the last year or two, Communists have paid some attention to Ireland, using as their tool James Larkin, former General Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Larkin deserted the Union and went to the U.S.A. in 1914, but was maintained nominally in his position as General Secretary. On his return, he found the organisation vastly increased in membership and strength, and not at all disposed to submit to dictatorship by him. Consequently, Larkin, who in spite of some excellent qualities is an ego-maniac, attempted to disrupt the Union, founding a new Union, the Workers' Union of Ireland. At the same time, he carried on a campaign of bitter personal vilification, without the slightest foundation in fact, and policy, against the considerations of real policy, against the heads of the Irish Transport and G. W. Union—against Mr. Johnson and the Labour Party. He has received support from the Communist International, and has also received some countenance from the disaffected De Valera republicans—now rapidly dwindling into insignificance. It has been necessary on two or three occasions to take legal action in the Courts against Larkin, he having refused settlement by the rank and file

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Moree" with English mails of July 30, due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, AUG. 15.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Public Lecture by Prof. N. N. Lala on "The Mogul and the Marajia Systems of Administration at the Bombay Students Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Candolene meeting re. death of Sgt. N. B. Vihakar, Anand House, Girgaum Back Road, 5-30 p.m. Mr. V. R. Vaidya, to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The s.s. Y. K. steamer "Tambu Maru" (4,100 tons), for Bombay on the 12th inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 16th.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Harak" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th inst. arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 12th inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay Mails of 12th inst., ex S.S. "Razmak" left Aden at Midnight on the 12th inst.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Medan" with the mails from London of the 6th inst. arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 12th inst. and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th inst. to 6 a.m. of 13th inst.:—Smallpox nil attack; nil death, Cholera nil attack; nil death; Plague nil attack nil death, Typhoid nil attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 72. Total mortality his day last year 103.

PRESIDENT POLITICAL SITUATION.—Under the joint auspices of the Bombay National Union and Tilak Saranya Sangh, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, will deliver a public lecture on "The Present Political Situation" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday).

BOMBAY BENGALIS AND SIR SUBEN.—Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, a public meeting of the Bengalee citizens of Bombay will be held tomorrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel to express condolence at the death of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee.

WILSON COLLEGE GUJARATI LITERARY CLUB.—Mr. Indulal Kanaiyad Yagnik will speak on "Navi Shasthi Swarni" to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. in the Wilson College.

TEXTILE CRISIS.

MILL-OWNERS TO WAIT UPON VICEROY

We understand that a deputation of the Mill Owners' Association to represent their grievances to the Viceroy will go to Simla on the 21st inst. Though the personnel is not yet settled as Mr. N. N. Wadia the chairman is engaged in Poona in the Bombay Legislative Council, it is presumed it will consist of Mr. N. N. Wadia, Sir Fazal-bhai Currimbhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Rattansing Dharmsing. They propose to place before the Viceroy the present outlook of the textile industry and urge him to abolish the Excise Duty.

MOON MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike of the weavers of the Moon Mill continued on Thursday. The management have told the strikers that they would be paid off to-day and the weaving department would restart working from Monday next with new hands.

POLICE INSPECTOR INJURED.

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH CHARRY.

On Wednesday at about 3 p.m. Inspector Davison of the Bombay City Police was driving with some other police officers in a motor car from Police Hospital towards Fard Road when his motor-car collided with a hackney victoria. A pole of the victoria struck Inspector Davison in his chest injuring one of the ribs. He was removed to the Police Hospital for treatment.

LECTURE ON PERSIA.

Mr. Pheroze S. Gaziar, who has recently made a tour of Persia, Russia and other Asiatic countries will deliver a lecture with Magic lantern slides on Persia at the Petit Hall, Poona on the 16th inst. A portrait of the late Bui Dibab Nuseerwanji Petit presented to the Petit Hall will be opened on the same day.

of the Union itself and on every occasion the malice and absurdity of Larkin's attacks have been exposed. The attacks had some effect on the I. T. G. W. U. and less on the general movement, but it can be safely said now that all danger has been passed and it is only a question of time before Mr. Larkin disappears.

Internationally, the Irish movement is not affiliated to any International, but in spite of historic handicaps is anxious to cultivate the International outlook. It is particularly concerned in the development of the "British Commonwealth" and in affairs in countries such as Egypt. Irish Labour is particularly insistent that the basis of equal partnership inside the British Commonwealth must be maintained and developed as a reality, if the Commonwealth itself is to be maintained.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1925.

EDUCATION AND FREEDOM.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Edu-
cational Conference, which has just
concluded its session in Poona, may be
pronounced to be a success from the
spectacular point of view. It was held
in the monsoon capital of the Presi-
dency during the height of official and
society season and had as its President
no less a distinguished personage than
the ruler of a State; and there was the
inevitable Garden Party, attended by His
Excellency the Governor at which the
attendance, according to our special
correspondent, was much larger than at
the Conference itself. There
were informing addresses, particu-
larly those of the Hon
Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir George
Anderson and Mr. Toro. Resolutions,
embodying some of the pressing needs
of Muslims in the Presidency, were
passed. But, from the point of view of
genuine achievement the Conference can-
not be pronounced to be a success. The
main cause of this was the fact that no
real attempt was made to secure the
co-operation of all public bodies work-
ing throughout the Presidency in the
cause of Muslim education. The Con-
ference, though its organisers described
it as the Bombay Presidency Muslim
Educational Conference, had little
claim to that title and the absence of a
subjects committee to consider and
frame resolutions for submission to the
Conference and the failure of the
General Secretary to give account of
the actual work done since the last
Conference was held showed what scant
respect was paid to constitutional pro-
cedure and how unreal its proceedings
were.

All this does not redound
to the credit of the com-
munity which permits its affairs to be
sadly neglected and mismanaged.
Such neglect and mismanagement are
the more deplorable in view of the
backward state of education in the
community which reacts unfavourable
on the progress of the country gener-
ally. What the Muslim community
needs is constructive effort from day
to day which is a constant stimulus to
the growth of education and not merely
spectacular demonstrations which not
only lead to no tangible results but do
a great deal of harm to the community
by creating a false impression that
work is being done where actually no
work is being done. We make these
remarks in no spirit of disparagement
of the efforts of those responsible for
the holding the Conference,
but it will be no real
service to Muslims if the result
of Conferences like this is to create such
a sense of self-complacency as to mili-
tate against genuine organised efforts
of the community as a whole. We are
glad that at least the President of the
Conference, H. H. the Mir of Khairpur,
realises that Conferences can only be
useful if they are the outward expres-
sions of vigorous genuine constructive
effort. "Speeches and resolutions", he
said, "should now give way to concrete
and practical results achieved by un-
ceasing and discipline action. Charges
are hurled against conferences such as
these that they are barren of results, that
the oratory and logic of speakers does
not fructify in solid achievements and
that they are just like the storm which
is usually followed by the proverbial
lull." The times are such that Muslims
no less than any other community in
the country cannot afford to stand still.
They must march forward and the
unsatisfactory condition of their educa-
tion should be a stimulus to
them to redouble their efforts.
In this connection we fully endorse the
Mir's denunciation of the mischievous
attempts made officially to create an
illusion that so far as the Muslims are
concerned they have no reason to be
dissatisfied with the progress they have

made in education. The Mir said:
"Attempts are sometimes made, by a
clever manipulation of statistics, to
prove the extent to which advance has
been made educationally by us which
would justify our being classed as 'ad-
vanced.' It would, indeed, be a matter
for gratification for us to know that we
have passed the stage of backwardness
of which, indeed, as a self-respecting
community, we are not proud. The
actual state of things, however dis-
illusions us cruelly." And the Presi-
dent had no difficulty, with the help
of official figures, in showing how bitter
is this disillusionment.

By a significant coincidence the Direc-
tor of Public Instruction published
while the Conference was in session a
brochure reviewing the progress of
education among Muslims during the
last ten years. In the course of this
brochure we are informed that "taking
the three main communities 15.14 of
the Brahmins attend school, 3.726 per
cent. of the intermediate Hindus and
7.77 per cent of the Muslims" and that
"Muslims are more than twice as ad-
vanced as the intermediate Hindu com-
munity in primary education and from
three to four times in secondary and
high education." The object which
the Director of Public Instruction has
in view in giving these figures is to
induce among the Muslims a feeling of
satisfaction that they are more "ad-
vanced" than the "intermediate"
Hindus. That comparisons should at
all be made for such a purpose affords
an instructive commentary on the men-
tality of the bureaucracy which makes
its own failure to satisfy the elementary
educational needs of the people serve
its familiar purpose of playing off one
community against another. The true
meaning of the figures given by Director
of Instruction is not that Muslims are
comparatively more advanced than the
"intermediate" Hindus, but that the
two together who form the bulk of the
population of the Presidency are steeped
in abysmal ignorance. And they have
been cheated of their right to education
not because the country cannot afford
it, but because more than half of its
revenues are squandered to meet the
ever-growing demands of the Military
Moloch and the most extravagantly paid
Civil Service in the world. This then
is the stark fact about education in the
country that the majority of its people
are allowed to go without it because the
money that should be spent on this
prime need of the nation is devoted to
the strengthening "the hold of the
Empire" on it. Illiteracy is the root
cause of India's backwardness and
illiteracy cannot be removed until she
becomes mistress of her own house and
is free to spend all that she can afford
on education. Muslims, who have no
reason to be satisfied with the record
of the bureaucracy so far as their pro-
gress in education is concerned, owe it
to themselves as well as to their country
to make greater effort than they have
made hitherto in bending to the nation-
al will the bureaucracy which stands
between them and political freedom
without which they cannot hope to
extricate themselves from the vicious
circle of illiteracy and poverty. Apart
from this supreme duty of contributing
their share of the common
endeavour towards political
emancipation, they have to turn out
the searchlight inwards and carry out
those internal reforms without which
they cannot hope for any progress worth
the name. Of these reforms the most
urgent and important is the emancipa-
tion of Muslim women. Muslims are
wont to look back with pride to the
glories of the early days of Islam, but
few of them realise that these glories
were possible because the early Muslims
regarded their women as equal comrades
in the adventure of life and not as
either chattel or dolls. Progressive
Muslim countries like Turkey, Persia
and Egypt have now realised this great
truth and are modifying, if not discard-
ing, the pernicious purdah system and
satisfying the educational needs of girls
with the same earnestness as those of
boys. Indian Muslims alone seem
most reluctant to abandon a suicidal
policy of adhering to purdah and
neglecting the education of girls which,
in the circumstances of the case, should
receive the greatest attention. That
among the numerous resolutions passed
by the Poona Conference, not one
referred to the subject of girls' educa-
tion is eloquent at once of this tragic
apathy of the Muslim community to-
wards a most vital problem and of the
failure of the Conference itself.

NON-BRAHMIN DISRUPTION.
Though the non-Brahmin movement
in Madras is hardly ten years old, it is
flagging under the symptoms of exhaus-
tion. The recent elections of the
Madras municipality ought to enable
non-Brahmin leaders to examine afresh
the foundations upon which the builders
erected their ramshackle structure. The

weakness of the non-Brahmin party is
that they relied upon a sense of social
grievance as against one caste and
allowed their organisations to serve as a
brake on the wheel of national advance.

The utility of a social protest was
scattered by political obscurantism. The
non-Brahmin leaders ought to have
made their effort auxiliary to the com-
mon programme of working for the
emancipation of their country, but they
unfortunately served as a lever for political
reaction. The non-Brahmin was
welcomed by the bureaucracy as an
apt instrument for the conservation of
vested interests hostile to Indians. Had
the non-Brahmin movement remained
pro-Congress in its political policy and
anti-caste in its social programme, it
would have lost the enthusiasm of some
bureaucratic patrons; but it would have
enjoyed the advantage of well-ordered
principles. But the non-Brahmin leader
was a reviler of the so-called Extremist
and when it came to the levelling down
of castes within the non-Brahmin fold,
he shrank at the sight of Frankenstein.
The earnest non-Brahmin can
only be a champion of equal opportuni-
ties for all. He is a fighter of racial
cliques in the administration of the
country, or in other words a patriot alive
to the need of Swaraj; he is willing to
welcome the untouchable because his
revolt was against the tyranny of caste
as symbolised by the Brahmin, white or
brown. The Madras non-Brahmin who
worked up the slogan was discovered to
be a lover of compromise and he set his
heart upon completing the circle of his
mission by obtaining the largest number
of jobs. The Chetty orator who railed
at the exclusiveness of the Brahmin
looked sick and embarrassed at the
idea of consorting with the Adi Dravida.
Under the stress of incongruities, the
party sought to make capital out of
denominational ministries and the
allotment of jobs. The Government
co-operated in the opportunism, but we
hope the Government have discovered
the truth of Lincoln's dictum about
fooling all the people all the time.

The President of the Madras munici-
pality who canvassed on the non-
Brahmin ticket, has been overthrown.
The successful rival fought under the
auspices of the Congress-party and the
non-Brahmin voters, who flooded the
electorate, preferred the candidature of
the Congress. In other words, far
above the denominational flag, floated
the banner of patriotism. How long
can a community, whether non-Brahmin
or Muslim, subsist on the gamble of
Government jobs? Very little, because
the number of jobs can never equal the
growth of communal applicants. Assume
that there are a thousand jobs in a
certain territory for annual distri-
bution. As long as the quota of
applicants is in the neighbourhood of a
thousand, there will be the zest of
probability and much love for the com-
munitists who have blandished the Gov-
ernment into patronage. Suppose the
number of qualified applicants reach
10,000 while the number of vacancies
remains unchanged. Brahmin or non-
Brahmin or Muslim or Namasudra,
there must be a swelling residue of 9,000
disappointments. The pace of educa-
tion in the country has produced
swarms of denominational applicants.
The nine-thousand, foiled in the rush,
look to other means of livelihood. They
soon realise how the economic state of
the country for which alien rule is
responsible, furnishes no place for their
talents; they perceive how in trade and
industry the Indian is doomed to the
picking up of crumbs from the
foreigners' table. The brigade of the
nine-thousand is being swiftly augmen-
ted. The absorbing fancy for Govern-
ment jobs and the pathetic faith in the
communal favour of the bureaucrat,
thence declines. The non-Brahmin
party in Madras have found that there
is a limit to the spoils of office; at least
the younger men know that the
majority must struggle far from the
shadow of the Government. Non-
Brahminism was thus a sheltered
industry whose raw material consisted of
Government jobs. More than that, the
younger generation resent the calculat-
ing sloth of the big wigs who keep away
from Nationalism to stay in the sun-
shine of official favour.

The true corrective to the political
reaction of non-Brahmin was bound to
come from the younger non-Brahmins
who are less sore about the forgotten
tyranny of the Brahmins than their
elders. In the Madras citadel, the
issue determining public esteem is,
more and more, the patriotism of the
worker. He is welcome to be a
Brahmin or non-Brahmin, Chetty or
Nambiar, Vellalar or Maravar, Christian
or Muslim, but he should not fail in the
supreme qualification of being a forward
Nationalist and a Congressman. We
do not pretend that the practice has
been perfected but the tendency is there
to encourage and to be encouraged. The
"Madras Mail" castigates the non-
Brahmins because they did not "or-
ganise". To organise well, there must
be something worth organising for.

That the non-Brahmin leader missed in
their feudatory alliance with the official
hierarchy. The party that fails to
hitch its energy upon the immediate
attainment of Swaraj writes its own
death-warrant because short of Swaraj
there is no room in the country for true
nation-building. In the Bombay
Council, the non-Brahmin bloc who
enjoy the romantic praise of the "Times
of India" derive their power from their
attachment to official-coat tails, and,
therefore, it is that in incidents like the
Rent Act legislation, they go against the
interests of the poor who constitute
their electoral principals. Since the
Unity Conference last November when
the non-Brahmins appeared in force,
the younger leaders of the community
have had apprehensions about the worth
of their formal leaders as Nationalists.
Non-Brahmins have every right to be
in the forefront of progress, but with-
out the pledge of Swaraj, they become
the hobby-horse of reaction. To or-
ganise on an exclusively sectional basis,
is like using sand for the spinning of
rope. We hope the non-Brahmin
leaders who have failed in Madras will
profit by their chastening experience
and that the lesson of the Madras defeat
will not be lost on the non-Brahmin
party in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Notes of the Day.

Minority Rule.

We must recognise the malignant in-
genity with which the Government have
managed to defeat the Swarajist candidate
in the vote for the presidency of the
Bengal Legislative Council. If the votes
of elected members counted, the victory
should belong to the Swarajist candidate,
but official and quasi-official votes settled
the day. If the Swarajists had emulated
the Government in their opportunism, they
could easily have accepted Mr. Fazil Huq
and counted upon the Muslim votes cast
in favour of Khan Bahadur Abdul Salam.
In the first count, the Khan Bahadur,
an obscure gentleman, was thrown to
weaken the Nationalist vote and to gratify
the pro-Muslim sentiment of a number of
members. The Kumar got 61 votes, Dr.
Suhrawardy 59 votes and the Khan Baha-
dur 8 votes. If the Khan Bahadur had
not been set up under influential auspices,
dubious Muslim votes may have veered in
favour of Dr. Suhrawardy and sealed the
fate of the Kumar. The result of the
election indicates the power of a dally-
ing minority to win with the support of
the official phalanx. We wish the Kumar
joy of his good fortune until the next
election.

Municipal Funds and Cooperative Movement.

All over the country, the importance of
co-operative credit movement in developing
banking facilities and in providing relief
to agriculturists and other persons of
small means is being gradually recognized,
and careful students of Indian economies
have come to the conclusion that co-opera-
tive central and urban banks deserve the
sympathy and support of the public, local
bodies and the State if banking is to be
developed for the people and by the
people. Leaving aside the measures that
may have been taken in other provinces
to foster the growth of co-operative bank-
ing, our Presidency has a record of achieve-
ment which deserves all praise, especially
when we bear in mind the opposition which
the movement has had to face from
various interested quarters. But to show
their appreciation of the place of co-opera-
tive banking in the economic life of the
Presidency, Government and the Legisla-
ture recently went out of their way to
accord special permission for the deposit
of the funds of district municipalities and
of the funds of co-operative banks. The
local boards in co-operative banks, the
grant of this permission has been as much
to the advantage of the local bodies as to
the banks which received the funds, but
the most important gain is that the banks
have acquired a status in the public eye,
which will enable them to raise funds on
favourable terms for the financing of the
agricultural industry.

The Wrong Attitude.

The Bombay Provincial Co-opera-
tive Bank, which is the apex
bank for this Presidency and which, as
Sir Leslie Wilson observed the other day,
is a model institution of its type in India,
applied to the Bombay Municipal
Corporation to have its name
placed on the list of banks with which
municipal funds can be deposited. From
the discussion which took place on the
subject at the last meeting of the Stand-
ing Committee, the Municipal Commis-
sioner seems to have disposed of the Bank's
request somewhat summarily, observing
that the Bank's resources were restricted,
and the type of business it transacted did
not permit the Municipality's investing
funds with it on advantageous terms. Un-
doubtedly, the resources are small as com-
pared with those of capitalist banks, but
the Bombay Provincial Bank is still the
largest co-operative bank in the country
and holds the largest amount of owned
capital. It is its potentiality for develop-
ment, its record of good work, and the
social utility of its business that merit re-
cognition. It is probably these factors
that have led the Municipal Corporation
of Madras to place large funds with the

THE VINDICATED

H&J.

BY G. K. N.

When the Pan-Islamic agitation was
first started by Messrs. Mahomed Ali and
Shaukat Ali, I thought I saw the hollow-
ness of the affair and I believed I was
the first non-Muslim to adduce authority
regarding the untenable nature of the
claims on behalf of an inviolable Jazirat-ul-
Arab. If the Prophet intended that it
should be exclusively inhabited by the
faithful, why did not his four Righteous
Successors consistently endeavour to ex-
ecute his last wishes? Moreover if one
had to require the Jews and Christians to
be expelled from the "island" there was
another just following a few pages later
in the same Bukhari which calls upon
the faithful to drive out all the poly-
theists from the place (Ukhrajul mushrik
kinn min Jazirat-ul-Arab). Would that
the devout Moslems exclude even Mahatma
Gandhi from this area of elastic dimen-
sions clearly defined by almost the solitary
authority (Hamadani) who was seldom
quoted. Further, there are ahadis which
allege that the Turks are never to be re-
sisted upon. I put together some of the
more authoritative citations and sub-
mitted them to the then Editor of the
"Times of India" who with his invariable
courtesy intimated his inability to accept
the contribution, primarily because
"Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are not
worth our powder and shot." I fear the
two brothers have been worth quite a
couple of cruises to the Britishers and
their allies. Any way it was due to their
agitation, as subsequently I learnt, that
Iraq was not saddled with British rule and
a governor who was to have held the
status corresponding to the Viceroy and
Governor-General of India. General Sir
Percy Cox's name was mentioned in this
connection.

A more tangible political service, almost
single-handed, has been lately done by Mr.
Shaukat Ali and here also I must premise
that at first I entirely disapproved of his
project of encouraging the ignorant and
"innocent devotee to go on a pilgrimage to
Mecca. Among the most cogent reasons
for my view were that all sovereign
Moslem States including Turkey, Persia,
Afghanistan and Egypt had prohibited the
pilgrimage this year on account of the
intermediate wars in the Moslem Holy Land,
Muhammad Shaukat Ali, almost unan-
imously, championed the cause of the unsophis-
ticated believers so many of whom came
from far off Bukhara.

He risked unquestioned faith in the
promises of Ibn Saud. And the events
have vindicated his courageous lead. I
think he deserves to be sincerely con-
gratulated. The measure of his desert is
the amount and intensity of the very in-
fluential and ignorant ridicule in the
"teeth of which he persevered. The Hajis
have performed their pilgrimage. They
have returned safe. Even assuming that
they have suffered hardships, the fact that
so many of them have returned safely
the worse for the holy voyage is a his-
torical event. One thing it is evident from
it all; we in India have now considerably
to revise our estimate of the character of
Ibn Saud. Our well-posted American in-
formants have never hesitated to testify
to his remarkable abilities and genuine
desire to promote the interests of Islam.
But for the vagaries of Reuters, Ibn Saud's
temperament and aims would be better
understood.

corresponding bank in Madras which,
it may be observed, has smaller resources.
If the Municipal Commissioner's decision
is to be taken as final, these factors will
be shown to carry no weight with the pre-
mier municipal corporation in the country
which may well invite condemnation as
a body inspired by a capitalist outlook and
capitalist sympathy.

Indian State Encourages Art.

The Secretary of the Prize of Delhi
Committee has received a letter from the
Commissioner of Education and Vidyadhi-
kari, Baroda State, informing him that if
the Prize of Delhi Scheme outlined by the
Committee is "fully developed and set
working, His Highness' Government will
be prepared to organise one or two schol-
arships on the same lines as may be
done by the Provincial Government." The
Commissioner adds that he heartily
sympathises with the Committee in their
undertaking and wishes that the scheme
may achieve the desired aims very soon.
This encouraging and prompt response
from the Baroda State is natural
in view of the enlightened educa-
tional policy which distinguishes
the State. Its example may well
be followed by Indian States not less
enlightened than Baroda. Popular in-
terest in Indian art in Baroda is, pro-
bably, at the pioneer stage. But there
can be no doubt that if the State so
determines, it can easily give the lead
in matters artistic. It has educational
facilities and artistic materials within its
territories which will not only increase
the too slender amenities of life existing
at present but also provide employment
for the number of families of art craft-
men who, in languishing idleness, have
reached very nearly the point of ex-
tinction. The example set by the Baroda
State is also an objection to the De-
partment of Public Instruction whose
obscure methods and detachment
from popular requirements clog the whole
of educational progress in the Presidency.
The resolutions passed by the Art Society
of India for the retention of free hand
drawing in the elementary and interme-
diate examinations is another reminder of
the dead-weights in the Departments.
They ought to be removed. No amount of
non-committal phrases from the Minister
in charge of the Department will blind
the public to its defaults and reactionary
methods.

MORE SHOOTING IN CHINA.

CASUALTIES NUMBER SIXTY.

"RIOTERS" DROWNED WHILE ESCAPING.

PLIGHT OF TIENTSIN STRIKERS.

LONDON, August 13. Tientsin.—After the withdrawal of the main police guard from the cotton mills last evening a crowd of rioters attacked the mills and destroyed machinery. Damages to one mill alone is estimated at a million dollars. The Chinese authorities despatched 800 police and military whom the crowd, estimated at 10,000, pelted with stones and mud. The position eventually became so acute that the police fired with the result that indescribable panic ensued. The casualties are believed to number sixty, of whom eight were killed. Several members of the police were seriously injured. 376 persons have been arrested. Many rioters are believed to have drowned themselves by jumping into the Kaio river in their effort to escape bullets.—Reuter.

LONDON, August 12. Tientsin.—Firing followed stone-throwing and attempts to rush mills, culminating in an endeavour to break the cordon of police and troops. The situation is now quiet.

LATER. Many persons were killed and wounded here today as a result of the Chinese

guards firing on big crowds at the scene of yesterday's shooting. Three hundred arrests were made.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI STRIKE.

AGREEMENT RE. RESUMPTION OF WORK.

LONDON, August 12. Shanghai.—The Japanese Consul-General and the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs have signed an agreement on behalf of the millowners and the strikers providing for the resumption of work in the Japanese cotton mills at the earliest possible moment. The agreement concerns forty factories employing over fifty thousand operatives.

Under the agreement the millowners promise to increase wages according to merit, investigate the living conditions of the workers, regulate the question of payment of wages in depreciated coinage, not to dismiss the workers unreasonably, while the Nagaivata mill, at which the riots started in the middle of May, has offered ten thousand dollars as compensation to the victims.—Reuter.

EVENTS IN SYRIA.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 13. Paris.—Recapitulating the events in Syria, M. Baillie made a statement yesterday which points out that the Druses are autonomous and are fairly well-armed. They number about sixty thousand and occupy the most difficult and rocky territory. They are continually quarrelling internally, and also externally, fighting against the Arabs surrounding their territory. Aeroplanes daily revolved Capital Suedia, which, garrisoned by the Algerian tirailleurs, is steadily resisting the feeble Druse attacks. The statement emphasises that recent incidents amount only to an ineffectual surprise attack of such unimportance that General Sarraill has just offered to send a section of Algerian tirailleurs to Morocco. General Sarraill considers that to meet the present situation only small reinforcements are required and these will be sent without delay.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOSSES IN SYRIA.

LONDON, August 12. M. Painlevé announced that he was in receipt of despatches from General Sarraill, and said the French losses in Syria, including killed, wounded, taken prisoners and missing, totalled eight hundred. He added that Suedia was surrounded but the garrison had food and munitions to last forty-nine days. Relief was being sent. Calm prevailed in Jebel Druse.—Reuter.

FRANCO-RIF FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 13. Paris.—A telegram from Wexzan says that a liaison of the French and the Spanish troops at Loukkos on the 11th August having resulted most satisfactorily, the Riffs fled in disorder northwards, pursued by French aircraft. Several tribes are negotiating with the object of submitting to the French. New developments are having a most beneficial effect on the morale of the French troops.—Reuter.

FRENCH GENERAL IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 12. Paris.—It is confirmed that Marshal Petain returns to Morocco to supervise personally the French military reorganisation.

KING'S VISIT TO WEMBLEY.

LONDON, August 12. The King and the Queen paid a surprise visit to Wembley today. Braving a heavy downpour, they toured the pavilions. The Queen specially called at the Ceylon pavilion to try match to the pink sapphire. A duplicate was not available, though the proprietor of the jewellery stall promised to procure a stone from Ceylon.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, August 12. The Board of Trade returns for July are:—Imports—98,744 thousand sterling exports—84,025 thousand sterling, being a decrease of 12,237 thousand and an increase of 5,933 thousand sterling respectively compared with figures for June.—Reuter.

COAL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

WHAT MINERS WANT

COMPREHENSIVE TERMS OF REFERENCE DEMANDED.

LONDON, August 12. The representatives of the miners and coalowners separately and privately discussed the proposed terms of reference and the personnel of the Commission of Enquiry into the condition of the coal industry. The Miners' Executive sat for over four hours after which Mr. Cook made an official statement declaring that the Court would command the confidence of all the parties concerned the public, coalowners and miners—only if these parties were fairly represented on its personnel. The Court composed of great lawyers and capitalists of industry with a few economists and politicians will never satisfy the working miners if they themselves are excluded. Mr. Cook also stated that the provisional terms of reference were not wide enough. The Miners' Federation intended that they should deal with every phase of coal production and distribution including royalties. He did not doubt that Government would agree fully to this proposal and added that the miners would see that the question of nationalisation of mines came into the enquiry.—Reuter.

RESULT OF INTERVIEW.

LONDON, August 12. At a two hours interview this afternoon the miners' representatives presented to the Mines Department the views of the miners with regard to the personnel and the terms of reference of the Coal Enquiry Commission. The result of the interview was not disclosed, but on leaving the members of the deputation looked very grave. Mr. Cook remarking that there had been neither an agreement nor a settlement. The deputation will report to the Executive of the Miners' Federation to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

RESULT OF CONVERSATIONS.

FRENCH OPTIMISM.

LONDON, August 12. The Foreign Office communique on the subject of the Chamberlain-Briand conversations is identical with the French communique previously cabled, but its last sentence reads: "The London meetings have sensibly improved the prospect of conversations taking place in the near future which will lead to the final result.—Reuter.

DELIGHTED WITH RESULT

M. BRIAND RETURNS TO PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 13. "I can remember the conferences which did not reach successful conclusions" said Briand smilingly on the eve of his return to Paris, and added: "Notes are formal things, and cannot accomplish as much as can be done by means of informal conversations when views can be more fully aired and expressed." M. Briand returns full of confidence, and impressed with the cordiality of the London conversations. His visit has demonstrated the value of the direct method of exchanging views as against writing Notes. The London press inspired with the hope of the result of the French reply to Germany says that there will be a series of conversations between the representatives of Germany and Britain. Belgium and France leading to a conference between Allies and Germany and the establishment of guarantees of European peace in the shape of the recently slumping Security Pact.

M. Briand left for Paris this morning in excellent spirits, obviously delighted with the result of his visit.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 13. Newspapers generally comment soberly on the London conversations. The "Petit Parisien" is impressed with the rapidity of the disappearance of differences.

"Le Journal" says that France jealously maintains her right to help her East European Allies in the event of their becoming victims to an unprovoked German aggression, but she does not refuse to await the decision of the League of Nations if an aggression is only threatened.

The "Gaulois" says "Germany cannot now count on a serious disagreement between Paris and London."

The "Echo de Paris" writes:—"Mr. Chamberlain during the past few weeks has been able to judge the unpopularity of the idea of the Pact in Britain and Dominions. He has realised that he has gone too far in his promises to France. M. Briand can, therefore, become convinced that the Guarantee Pact offered by Britain may be called a Non-Guarantee Pact."

The "Oeuvre" says that the "Entente" is now more "cordial"; it is real.

The "Eclair" thinks that Anglo-American finance is endeavouring to dominate Europe, and France will be asked to make sacrifices as regards her security because international financiers have so decided.—Reuter Special.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMANY.

PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 13. The text of the French reply to Germany with regard to the Security Pact will be

"BIG BROTHER"

MILL INDUSTRY AND KHADDAR

MAHATMAJI EXPLAINS.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

Mr. Gandhi answers why he does not say a single word against the present high exchange policy and excise duty levied upon cotton mills.

He says, "I believe in putting before the readers only those things in which they themselves can, if they will, do something. I do not need to rouse the feeling of readers in respect of evils we are suffering from. They feel them daily but they are helpless. My privilege, therefore, is to place before them a remedy or remedies if I can think of more than one."

Mr. Gandhi adds, "I am not indifferent to the mill industry of my country. I proclaim on every relevant occasion that I want all the protection that I can secure for the industry and that if I had the power I would impose prohibitive tariff on all foreign cloth but there my duty ends. The mill industry stands in no need of other support from me. It has capital, it has agents who take its manufactures to all parts of India. It is well able to take care of itself. Unfortunately it is timid and not national. It thinks in terms of profits of its few shareholders. It takes no note of the masses who are the purchasers of its manufactures. Khaddar is no enemy to that industry. Khaddar is its infant brother, standing in need of delicate nursing. It, therefore, commands my exclusive attention and I endeavour to enlist it from others. When it has grown to maturity, and not before, will be the time to consider the rival claims of the big brother, the mill industry.—A. P."

PIONEER WORKER.

MAHATMAJI'S TRIBUTE TO SURENDRANATH.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

Mr. Gandhi writes in today's "Young India":

The death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee removes from the Indian political life one who has left upon it the deep impress of his own personality, though with new ideas and new hopes within recent times he receded into the background. Our present is the result of our past ideals and the aspirations of the present day would have been impossible without the invaluable work done by pioneers like Sir Surendra.—A. P."

MADRAS CITIZENS' CONDOLENCE.

MADRAS, August 12.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Madras held this evening, a resolution placing on record the sense of loss sustained owing to the passing away of Sir Surendranath Banerjee who laboured honestly and strenuously for several decades for the advancement of the country was adopted all standing. The President was requested to convey the Corporation's condolences to the members of the bereaved family.—A. P."

NAGPUR CONDOLENCE.

NAGPUR, August 12.

At a representative public meeting held this evening Sir G. M. Chitnavis presiding, a resolution to record with profound regret the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee whose patriotic services to the cause of Indian nationalism led to the foundation of the Indian National Congress and who devoted his life and energy to the cause of the Motherland was proposed and carried the whole audience standing.—A. P."

THE "BENGALÉE."

CALCUTTA, August 12.

It is announced that Mr. D. C. Ghose, Bar-at-Law, has assumed the Joint-Editorship of the "Bengalée" with Mr. R. S. Sarma. This appointment has been made with the concurrence of the leaders of the Bengal Liberal Party.—A. P."

communicated to the Belgian, Italian and Japanese Governments, and then sent to the German Government after which it will be published, probably next week. It is understood that the Note is distinctly conciliatory, and suggests a conference which will include Germany.—Reuter.

HEATED DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, August 12.

Berlin.—The Reichstag to-day passed the Government's Tariff Bill without any amendment after a heated debate. Prior to the division the Social Democrats and Communists walked out of the Chamber, while the Democrats abstained from voting after making a statement expressing doubts as to the legality of the tariff law in view of the attitude of the majority parties in restricting speeches.

The Reichstag also passed the German-American commercial and emity treaty, the German-Swedish and German-Finnish arbitration treaties and the German-Greek commercial treaty.—Reuter.

DIVIDE & RULE AGAIN!

GOVT'S BREACH OF CONVENTION.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

LEAVE FOR INTRODUCING BILLS REFUSED.

SWARAJISTS' MANLY STAND.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

I had occasion to interview members of the Swaraj Party, to-day, particularly Messrs. Jayakar, Nariman and Hussenbhai Lalji, about to-day's incidents, and their views are as follows:—

To-day, after tea time the Swarajists were driven into a position of retaliation which they had been contemplating for some time throughout this session. Little things have happened from time to time indicating that Government were using their influence and powers of patronage in having an unfair advantage over the Swarajists who have no power to reward their friends and punish their opponents who were being gradually driven to impotent operation. To-day, fortunately, an incident occurred which gave the Swarajists a dignified opportunity of sharing their resentment against the cunning devices of Government in carrying to extremes their policy of 'divide and rule.' The day commenced with the debate of Mr. D. R. Patel's Bill amending certain sections of the Vatan Act. As the non-Brahmin and Sind Mahomedan vote had, for the last

few days, gone against the Swarajists in many important motions, in spite of promises of support, as for example, on the question of the appointment of the water diver, the atmosphere of the House has been tense for some time, but the Swarajists after the last discussion resolved by a majority to give the Non-Brahmin Party another chance of working in harmonious co-operation and supported Mr. Patil's Bill. I am told that many members of the Party were against supporting Mr. Patil's Bill, but at last the Swarajists by a majority decided to stand by Mr. Patil's Bill with the result that the Government were compelled to yield, and did not oppose the first reading of his Bill as they had originally intended to do. Notwithstanding this Act of friendly co-operation on the part of the Swarajists, when Mr. P. G. Joshi, Swarajist, immediately thereafter sought the leave of the House for introducing his Bill amending the Bombay Local Boards Act he reminded the House of the convention which had been determined on a practice to which the Government were a party that as a matter of courtesy leave should not be opposed. Mr. Joshi relied on this convention and asked for leave. The Non-Brahmin member, Mr. Chaudhari, strenuously opposed the granting of leave, and though reminded by many Hon. members of the practice and necessity of creating such a convention pursued his opposition. On a vote being taken the President declared the motion carried in favour of leave for Mr. Joshi's Bill, but Mr. Chaudhari would not be content and asked for a division. Government at once supported his opposition contrary to their previous assurances and the division was lost by the Swarajists. As a protest against the action of Government acting in collusion with the Non-Brahmin and some Mahomedans contrary to their previous desire to create such a convention, the next few Bills were withdrawn by the Swarajists and when Mr. Bole's Bill immediately thereafter came on for voting for reserved seats for the backward and depressed classes in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Jayakar, the Swarajist leader, got up and said that his Party had so far tried their best to help to create the courteous convention of not opposing leave to introduce private Bills, but that as it appeared that the Government with the help of non-Brahmin and Mahomedans were defeating the growth of such a convention in spite of the Swarajists he thought it his duty to retaliate. Though he knew it would be an ineffectual retaliation, he would oppose the Bill. Directly this was said Government at once jumped to Mr. Bole's rescue, being driven by pertinent necessity into the arms of communal extravagance. In this sensational way, the day went on and in all the Bills that followed Government voting against the grant of leave in the same lobby with the non-Brahmin and Sind Mahomedans. The day ended with this show to which the Swarajists say they have been driven by the course of events, and it is expected that unless the Government and parties they have made tools of show a bitter temper to proceed with the business of the House, further developments on these lines are imminent.

POONA, Aug. 13.

There was a rambling discussion on the Vatan Act Amending Bill, and all that Mr. Joshi asked for was that the sins of a deputy should not be visited on innocent persons. This he stated measure of justice, Government was opposed but in the end,

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai gave provisional consent, and the first reading was passed. After the lunch interval, the real business of the day came. Mr. P. G. Joshi, the young and very energetic member of the Swaraj Party, asked for leave to introduce a small measure to do away with some inequalities in voting, but non-Brahmins thought it fit to oppose the motion, of course, under the inspiration from the Government Bench. Generally leave is readily granted, and the measure was not of a revolutionary character, but Mr. Chaudhari opposed. A division was demanded, and officials, Muslims and non-Brahmins, threw their combined weight in opposition, and Mr. Joshi was heavily defeated. Since that the day was turned into a day of bitter humiliations for the Swaraj Party. There was no saving process in these humiliations. The wholly triple alliance boded no good to Swarajists, and never were such successive defeats inflicted on them. For the Swaraj Party it was an honourable defeat for it is far better to be defeated bravely fighting than to succeed by alliances and temporary expedients of a doubtful character. Mr. Jayakar voiced the feelings of his Party when he boldly declared that his Party would oppose Mr. Bole's motion. The more the fact that Government had blessed the measure must make all honest men doubt the bona fides of it. At any rate, any measure to divide Bombay into watertight compartments on communal and class lines must be deprecated by all in the name of cleaner methods in local self-Government. However, Mr. Jayakar's stand was unavailing and Swarajists were heavily defeated. Here again the small three formed into a big one. This naturally nettled the Swaraj Party as except in regard to Mr. Bhopatkar's every successive motion was challenged by Swarajists and in every case they found huge majorities ranged in opposition. It was a hopeless struggle for the Party, but there is no shame in such a defeat. Since the last few days such combinations are the rule rather than an exception, and the only binding cement is the hate of Swarajists and personal interests and jealousies. Matters are really coming to a head, and it is becoming more and more evident that Swarajists are unable in the slightest measure to influence the business before the Council or the attitude of Government who seem to have bought off opposition of the other Parties in some way or other. The question is whether time was not come for the Swaraj Party to leave the Council altogether to the Sind Brigade and Hon. Mr. Jadhvi's Troops.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding. After question time, Mr. D. R. Patil moved his bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Officer Act of 1874. The Bill was intended to remove an unjustifiable hardship resulting in the forfeiture of the whole or any part of watan in which any representative watanholder had an interest on account of a particular offence proved against a deputy or a substitute appointed by him. Clause 1 proposed to save a watan from misconduct of his deputy or substitute. Clause 2 sought to prevent forfeiture of life interest in watan of a watanholder entitled to officiate for misconduct referred to in section 58 on the part of the deputy appointed by him.

Mr. G. A. Thomas opposed, as he said, for the last fifty years nothing had happened to show that an amendment was necessary to the present rules. Mr. Patil had not quoted a single case that Government had unjustifiably forfeited a watan. Only in one case Government had ordered absolute forfeiture in 1915, and in other 14 cases Government had ordered the forfeiture of only life interest. The amendments proposed struck at the very root of the Watan Act of joint responsibility, as great care should be taken in appointing a deputy.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, supporting, said the Government's only object was that for the last 30 years there had been only 15 cases. For that very reason, said the speaker was the amendment necessary. The power was arbitrary and there was no justification for it. Could a widow, who had appointed a deputy, be held to be responsible for the latter's actions?

Mr. Thakore of Korwada said Government should not have power to cause unjustifiable confiscation of watans. He opposed any power being given to Government to confiscate any watan on any account. Rao Bahadur Dadubhai Desai said Jusen Victoria had solemnly promised not to take away any watan lands after the mutiny of 1857. "Why should miners

(Continued on next page.)

INDORE NOTES

TWO EMINENT LAWYERS' VISIT

NAUTCH GIRLS IN DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, August 11.

The Post and Railway Mail Service employees are going to hold a Conference at Indore at the end of the month. H. H. Government has kindly lent the use of King Edward Hall to the promoters of this Conference.

His Highness seems much concerned in the education and uplift of his officers. He has recently introduced measures and sanctioned the sum of rupees ten thousand for travelling expenses of officers of eight years' standing who wish to visit different territories for the purpose of study and research. His measure of His Highness is much appreciated by Indore subjects.

A widow marriage took place when Dr. Martand Rao Atve of Indore was married to Mrs. Anayabai, a Brahmin child widow. Mr. Vaidya officiated as the priest.

Protest meetings were held here on behalf of Pandit Gnananji the President of Indore Satyagraha Committee and his wife Kalavanti Devi who are subjected to persecution by Ratanam police. The Pandit had incurred the rage of Ratanam State by his agitation against bigar forced labour. The Pandit is at present undergoing imprisonment. Great sympathy is also felt for Mr. Chhotabhai Keshiram Chandel, ex-Secretary, Congress Committee, Indore Residency, who, it is alleged, is harshly treated by the Dhar Police and has commenced hunger strike.

The Nag Panchmi Swari passed off successfully on 26th ultimo. Both the Maharajah took part in the procession and were seen driving in the State carriage. Princess Shrihata Raju and Princess Sanayogita the Yuvrajis were seen riding elephants. Several Mankari ladies were seen in the procession. After the usual Pujā ceremony at Varul in Chhatra Bag, the party dispersed. Chhatra Bags had a fair held in honor of Nagpachmi festival.

PROTEST MEETINGS.

The leaders of the Non-Brahmin party at Ahmednagar held a meeting condemning the vilification of journalists against H. H. the Maharaja in connection with the Bawla Murder Case. A similar meeting was held at Kalyan under the presidency of Mr. Sankar Rao Zunzerra, M.L.C. President Kalyan Municipality. Strong protests were made against newspapers defaming H. H. the Maharaja Indore. The conductors of the meetings duly sent intimations to the Dewan of Indore.

The Moharrum festival passed off successfully here. The State observed holidays for three days. The annual procession passed off peacefully on the 1st inst. The Tabut procession marches through Rajwada Chawk, Ada Bazar which has several temples yet there was no altercation between Hindus and Mahomedans. The elephant procession in which H. H. the Maharaja, Yuvrajia, Prince Balasahab, leading Sardars and officers of the State including Sir Hukumchand the leading banker of Indore were seen on the elephants. The procession halted near Karhala Maiden. Thousands of Hindu villagers from the districts were present to see the Tabut procession and seemed delighted. The harmony seen between Hindus and Mahomedans was praiseworthy.

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar who is the adviser of the State and for which purpose he receives an honorarium of rupees five thousand and per month has to come to Indore often. He is at present in Indore as a professional lawyer and not a State guest as some persons are trying to give out in the press. Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is also here professionally. He was at Indore in the month of March when applications were being made for the transfer of Bawla case from Bombay to any other Presidency. He was paid handsome fees at the time. These eminent lawyers had meetings with the Dewan People of Indore do not exactly understand why these legal luminaries are here. There are various conjectures. Some say that it is the Bawla case appeals and the interpellations regarding Bawla case in the Legislative Assembly account for their visit.

Sensible people of Indore regard this as waste of money. They all pray that both Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru would advise the Maharaja Sahab severely to punish and disperse with the services of the officers who were prominently mixed up in the case and whose conduct has tarnished the name of the descendant of the saintly Ahalyanah Holkar!

NAUTCH GIRLS AND INDORE DURBAR.

A correspondent in the "Chronicle" of the 4th August, writes "that no dancing girls ever attend a Durbar and only male singers are admitted in the Durbar." In no way Sir N. G. Chaudharkar improved the situation. Any one who attends this function knows this. Dancing girls only attend private entertainments which, more or less affects the private life of an individual and another man however puritanist he may be can only bring a limited influence to bear on the person in this regard. The correspondent is either a total stranger to Indore life or by deliber-

ately making mis-statements is trying to mislead your readers. During the brief period of three years when Sir Narayan Chaudharkar was the Dewan he brought out the reform and prevented the entry of dancing girls in the Durbar. As soon as Sir Narayan Chaudharkar resigned the nautch girl once more permanently made her appearance in the Durbar of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar. Nautch girls have been attending Durbar since 1914 under the guidance of masters of ceremonies who are officers of the Household Department. During the regime of Shankar Rao Gawde Household Member, and Zakka Ullah Khan, A. D. C. the dancing girl class has not only received encouragement but has been very much patronised from the State! Durbaris who attend the Durbars, not only got a chance of seeing the dances of the frail sisters but they are entertained to Urdu songs and Gazals in which H. H. the Maharaja is extolled and the Durbar is compared to the court of Divine Indra. No doubt Sir Narayan Chaudharkar's puritanic influence at one time considerably affected the citizens of Indore. About 1916 Sir Hukumchand, the leading Marwari Banker of Indore, in honour of his birthday took a solemn vow that no nautch girl would step into his house and in memory of this sacred vow he made a princely gift to the Jain Boarding School. The dancing girl is in much evidence in the houses of Banis and Marwari millionaires on festive occasions. And it was highly gratifying to note this sacred resolve of the Knight Bahadur of Indore! Alas, this, however, lasted for a short time. After the departure of the puritanic Dewan Indorians had the great disappointment to see nautches patronised by Sir Hukumchand. There were several garden parties and entertainments given by this leading banker of Indore in honour of H. H. the Maharaja to which music and nautch girls formed principal items! We have only one instance of staunch puritanism shown by a Parthi, a Sansanaj State Officer, who has specially got himself exempted from attending Durbars on account of his sacred vow not to participate in any function in which dancing girls figure. This Officer is Dr. V. S. Sukhtankar, ex-Principal Holkar College, Dr. Sukhtankar like Mr. V. R. Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission secured the Unitarian Church Scholarship and proceeded to Europe for higher education. On his return to India he married a European lady from Oxford. For some time he spent as the Theistic Missionary in the Parthi, Samaj. He, however, gave up the preacher's life and joined educational service. In the several Durbars held during these years Dr. Sukhtankar has been conspicuous by his absence. Durbars with nautch girls otherwise have been attended not only by staunch Parthi Samajists and Arya Samajists but by leading Theosophists like Dr. Arundale.

The Hon. Mr. R. I. R. Gansey, Agent to the Governor-General who was at Simla has returned to Indore. It is said that this visit had something to do with the Bawla murder case about which interpellations have been made in the House of Commons by Commander Kenworthy inquiring as to the steps taken by the Government of India to find out whether all persons implicated in the murder of Bawla have been dealt with. Lord Winterston had, it seems communicated with the Government of India in this respect. People of Indore are connecting the presence of Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Shivaswamy Iyer with this visit. It is said that these eminent lawyers who are in consultation with the Dewan of Indore are preparing certain statements in reply to the interpellations of the Government of India.

DIVIDE AND RULE AGAIN!

(Continued from previous page.)

suffer for the actions of a deputy? He asked.

WATANS MUST GO TO DOGS.

Mr. S. K. Mavdankar, opposing, asked why Non-Brahmins, who wanted Kulkarni watans to be forfeited, desired to remove the existing disabilities. He for one wanted the whole institution of watans to go to dogs. (Laughter.)

Mr. Khutras supported.

Mr. S. T. Kambl, supporting said the penal provisions were antiquated and were not suited to the present society. They were obsolete and should be done away with, and it was very strange that one man should suffer for the crimes of another. When a deputy was appointed under the existing law his nominee was held responsible for his actions, although they fell outside the scope of his duties for which he was appointed. A deputy was appointed to do only that work which was connected legitimately with his watan and nothing else, and his nominee could not be held responsible for his other acts outside his legitimate work. It was maintained on behalf of watanholders that watans were hereditary property, and Government had no right to forfeit them.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, opposing, said a whole watan family should be held responsible for the acts of deputy. Unless they insisted on joint responsibility, they would never be able to secure a deputy who would do his work properly.

Mr. R. G. Soman said Government had kept these powers for political purposes and abusing them. Therefore, his side of the House would support the Bill.

Mr. S. N. Angadi said those powers were the blackest spot on the Watan Act, and he had expected Government to support the measure, but he was disappointed.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, opposing, said it was not a fact that for an ordinary offence a watan was deprived of his watan, as only for serious crimes was the watan taken away from him.

Mr. D. Patil, replying, said this law, as it stood, was bad, and should therefore be amended. When a nominee was suggested every sort of enquiry was made by Government and every stringent rule was followed, and he did not know why

the deputy's sins should be visited on the watanholders.

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said if they accepted the principle of joint responsibility then they should keep the law as it was. If joint responsibility was taken away he was afraid the village administration would not go on properly. All these years Government had forfeited only 15 watans showing that the power was used very moderately by them. If this power was there, deputy would be careful that he behaved properly. In many cases a deputy was appointed by the principal so that he could remain in the background and do as he liked. He would not oppose the first reading, but if in the second reading he found motions not acceptable to them, he would oppose it.

The first reading was then passed. It was referred to a Select Committee for early report. The Council then refused leave to Mr. Joshi to introduce an amendment to Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

Mr. Bhopatkar was, however, given leave to introduce his Bill for amending the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

Mr. Joshi then withdrew two motions of a similar nature in his name.

RESERVING SEATS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. S. K. Bole then asked leave for introducing the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. Bole said the bill was intended to reserve seats for backward and depressed classes and care was taken to preserve the number of seats at present existing.

Rao Bahadur Dadubhai Desai said the Bill was for the purposes of reserving seats for Marathas. There were other backward classes in Bombay and the principle of reserving seats for Marathas only was not proper.

Mr. Jaykar said he was of opinion that leave should not be objects to, but the treatment given to Mr. Joshi when he was refused leave compelled them to assert themselves, and the Swaraj Party would oppose the motion.

After Mr. Bole had replied the motion was put to vote and carried, 44 members voting for and 24 against. The Bill was then introduced.

AMENDING BOMBAY RENTS ACTS.

Dr. Velkar asked leave to introduce his Bill for Amending Bombay Rent Acts to protect business premises. He said the object of the Bill was to bring non-residential premises again under the operation of Rent Acts as soon as the law lords were concerned, that their landlords had increased rents inordinately and compelled hundreds of small businessmen to give up their business and their means of livelihood. It was a fact that great hardships had been inflicted on the tenants of such premises by the termination of Rent Acts so far as they were concerned since September last, and the object of the Bill was to redress the just grievances of the tenants of non-residential premises since Mr. Addymann's Bill was thrown out. Small trades had been ruined, and 5,000 ejection suits had been filed in the Small Causes Court. As soon as the law lords were convinced that protection was not to be extended to business premises, they had transformed their residential premises into shops etc. Hon. Mr. Cowasji had promised that he would bring forward a Bill satisfactory both to landlords and tenants, but that had not been done. Government had promised not to disturb the original Act until the famine of houses had disappeared.

Sir V. A. Dalhokar, opposing said he Rent Acts were war measures, and the war was finished long ago. They had already passed a Bill and if leave was now granted any member could hereafter bring a Bill, and thus a precedent would be created.

Mr. Narain said he had seen from that morning's papers that the Improvement Trust had considered a demand of their Land Manager for an increase of rents of business premises by 75 per cent owing to a great rise in the surrounding premises at Carnac Road. The Trust, however, agreed to increase the rent only by 50 per cent. He asked the House to compare the figures given by Government and those given by the Land Manager and consider whether cent per cent. increases by landlords was proper. The principle of bringing non-premises under control was even more important than residential premises, as if a business were removed from its place to another it would be ruined.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said while it was not usual for Government to oppose leave, they would do so now. Since Government had already passed a measure to deal with the matter, they could oppose the motion with a clear conscience. He had introduced a Bill which was acceptable at least to the majority of the House and from his speech in the Council they would find that he had never promised to protect business premises. When the Improvement Trust had increased their rents by 50 per cent there must have been sound reasons for so doing, and they must remember that that body was for purposes of providing accommodation for people. The bitter feeling in Bombay was dying out, and by introducing such measures, Dr. Velkar was reviving those feelings and adding fuel to fire. He was increasing the bitterness between the two increasing the bitterness between the two and three communities in Bombay he said, and the Council would not be doing a great service by encouraging legislation of this kind.

Dr. Velkar replying, said he had figures to show increases in rents of business premises by 300/700 per cent. About Hon. Mr. Cowasji's promise he said when they were promised a measure acceptable to both parties, everybody expected that business premises would also be protected, but that was not done. The motion was put to vote and rejected 27 voting for and 52 against. Leave was refused.

BACKWARD & DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. Surve asked for permission to introduce his amendment to the Bombay Municipal Act for reserving ten seats for backward and five for depressed classes.

Mr. Narain opposed it as a similar bill had already been introduced.

In division, leave was granted, 41 voting for and 25 against.

Mr. Noormahomed asked leave to in-

TRUE SERVANT OF INDIA.

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO SIR SURENDRANATH.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista, presiding. Since the last meeting great animation had prevailed among the members in regard to the important question namely, the president's ruling, and his discretion in attending public meetings called to discuss questions affecting the Corporation, and they all mustered strong at the appointed hour to have a right royal wordy battle, but as the old adage says "Man proposes, but God disposes" they all went home shivering the question in abeyance till October next. The only item proposed and deliberated upon was the loss caused by the sudden death of Sir S. N. Banerjee and the house adjourned after passing the condolence resolution. The President then took the sense of the House in regard to the item which concerned him personally, and its consideration was postponed till October next agreeing with the wishes of a large majority.

The President after signing the minutes of the last meeting said:-

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO SIR SURENDRANATH.

Since we last met another great patriot had joined the great majority. It is true that Sir Surendranath passed away full of years and full of laurels, but I am sure I am voicing your opinion when I say that India cannot afford to sustain the loss of leaders in such quick succession. I would not dwell upon his talents or work. As an orator, he was unequalled and was popularly esteemed as the Demosthenes of India. As a political worker, he was designated the Achilles of India for his combating capacity. He took a great part and formed a decisive factor in the agitation he led for undoing the partition of Bengal. He was generally known as the unswerving king of Bengal and as a matter of fact he was appointed king of Bengal nobles. In a word I may say that he will go down to posterity as one of the great builders of Indian nation. He has given us a great example of service and sacrifice and the best way of our showing appreciation of his work and patriotism is to emulate his selfless work in heaven. May his soul rest in peace.

A TRUE SERVANT OF INDIA.

Mr. V. J. Patel then moved:-That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad news of the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee whose earnest patriotism and devotion to the cause of the country rendered him a true servant of India and won for him the esteem of his countrymen. Endowed with great talents and animated by a lofty spirit of service he rendered conspicuous services to his country.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of the business.

Mr. Patel said the name of the late Sir S. N. Banerjee was a household word in India. Bengal was said to be more politically minded than other provinces in India which was due to the great part played by the late Sir S. N. Banerjee, who was rightly called, the father of Indian nationalism. He made India, what she was to-day and he had no doubt that Sir S. N. Banerjee would stand first among the makers and builders of India. He unsettled the Partition of Bengal which Lord Morley once called a settled fact.

Mr. Mathradas Triumdas seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. P. Mody in supporting the motion said by the death of Sir S. N. Banerjee an old land mark had been removed.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, in further supporting, said Sir Surendranath was fitly described as "Surrender not" in the Partition Days.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. R. M. Mistry and Dr. A. G. Vivas also spoke and the motion was put to the vote and carried all standing as a mark of respect.

The president then adjourned the Corporation till Monday next at 3 p.m. He then took the sense of the House in regard to the special meeting which concerned him and enquired whether they wished to adjourn the discussion or postpone it till a later date. Eventually it was decided by a large majority agreed postponement till October next. The President then adjourned the special meeting till the first week of October next.

He introduced his amendment to the Local Boards Act to have a record of marriages for production in court when required. This was opposed, but in division 48 voted for and 21 against, and leave was thus granted.

THE HOME-MEMBER.

(BY PUNTOJI.)

There is a nob called Hayward, Whose ways are so funny and wayward, Government measures he always defends As also the moneys that it spends. The Swarajists rush up in haste, Loudly they denounce the raid Calling it stupendous waste; Hayward he hears the trade: And evinces his sympathetic ways When he rises up and says "The grant is already spent." Their accounts are so tipsily awkward That even a Home Member cannot them render. Though he may be an ineffable Hayward!

AWAKENING AMONG MUSLIM WOMEN

WANTED FRANCHISE

CONFERENCE AT POONA.

POONA, Aug. 12.

The second session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Conference opened in Poona at Husani Bagh on the 10th August under the presidency of Begum Abdul Kadar, wife of the President of the Punjab Legislative Council who arrived in Poona the previous evening and is staying with Mrs. Jhal Shah.

The Conference was largely attended and was exceedingly well conducted. There were strict Pordah arrangements. Amongst the distinguished company present were: Nafes Dullah Sahiba Lady Ibrahim Rahim-tullah, Lady Umar Hayat Khan, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Hidayatullah, Mrs. Dabhi-vi, Mrs. Salam Tayalji, Mrs. Iorzi, Mrs. Hann, Mrs. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Miss S. Sorabji, Begum Muhammed Umar, Mrs. Kamal Fyzee, Mrs. Hajee Moosa, Mrs. Moledina, several ladies from Hyderabad (Deccan), the Punjab and the President and representative ladies from different communities in Poona.

Begum Abdul Kadar in the course of her presidential address suggested that each city in the Presidency should have a Branch Association, which should be affiliated to an All-India Ladies' Conference, the members of which should endeavour to create and maintain an atmosphere of culture and education by means of social work and lectures. She emphasised the importance of meeting in the society of cultured women was in itself an education. It was a source of special pleasure to her to see so many women of culture and education at that Conference, who hailed from this Presidency. She paid a tribute to Mrs. Lawrence for her help to the Muslim ladies and said that it was a most pleasant surprise for her to see so many really keen and enthusiastic Muslim ladies in Poona and there was no doubt that Bombay was giving the lead to the rest of India in this matter as well.

The following resolutions were carried:- "Whereas there is urgent necessity to organise Social Service amongst poor and destitute women, it is desirable that an Association be formed forthwith in Poona to start work by meeting regularly to sew clothes for poor women and children in Hospitals and by visit to schools and hospitals. Further, membership should not be restricted to Muslim women but helpers from all communities should be welcomed. The help given to the poor and destitute women should also be regardless of caste and creed."

"That this Conference of Muslim women desires to express its full sympathy with Mr. Paradhan's local option bill as a step leading to complete prohibition."

"That this Conference reiterates the resolution passed at Aligarh in 1923 in favour of monogamy and it desires to draw the attention of the Muslim community to it by sending a copy of this resolution to the Bombay Presidency Muslim Conferences now being held in Poona."

"That in view of the fact that women are now availing themselves increasingly of the opportunities offered for education and participating in public work, also that their want of a share in legislation often tends to make legislation one-sided and incomplete, this Conference would welcome a bill to give women the right to vote for the Legislative Councils."

"That this Conference regrets the practical abandonment among sections of Muslims in this Presidency, notably in Sind, of the equitable laws of inheritance by women according to the 'Shariat' and urges that strict observance of the 'Shariat' is both religiously and socially a vital necessity."—A. P.

MR. SUKHDEVA ACQUITTED

CASES AGAINST BHIL SEVA MANDAL

DOLHAD, Aug. 11.

One of the three cases instituted by Garhada Police Sub-Inspector against members of Bhil Seva Mandal was disposed off yesterday at Godhra, by the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Moos, when social worker Sukhdeva Vishwanath who was charged with beating an old Bhil woman was acquitted. The Magistrate did not deliver a judgment, but merely told the accused that he was given the benefit of doubt and let go. On the police prosecutor asking the Magistrate if he wished to award same compensation to the accused, he replied that he did not want to acquit him under summary B. but because of absence of sufficient evidence.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

then it should be done by the co-option of such representatives by the elected members rather than by their nomination by Government.

I have so far endeavoured, within the very short time that I could snatch out of an extremely busy session, to record my impressions about the Bill recently referred to a Select Committee. Let it be at once said that the said Committee consisting as it does of 24 members is fairly representative in character. It now behoves all who are interested in the progress of local self-government to study closely the Bill in all its aspects and bearings, and to submit their suggestions to the Select Committee. The mofussil municipalities have been offered a Bill after the lapse of over 24 years; and it is extremely likely that they would not have another for a few years more. Under these circumstances every major municipality is expected to strive its best to see that the Bill emerges out of the Select Committee in a more improved and democratic form.

MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR M. L. C.)

II.

In the last article I adverted to several provisions of the Major Municipalities Bill, some of which are very salutary in nature, while the others are of doubtful utility. There are also some other provisions which, if not rightly amended, are capable of doing infinite harm to the municipal boroughs. For instance, Clause 50 of the Bill, which is meant to correspond with section 42 of the existing Act, is likely to serve as a very powerful weapon in the hands of the officials to drag any day any Municipal Councillors into Courts of law, if they choose to do so. If this clause in its present form is passed into law, it will be as it were the sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of such municipal councillors as have pronounced nationalist views and refuse to submit meekly to the wishes of the local officers concerned. I am half tempted to say that this clause is but a veiled attempt to stab the nationalist party in the dark in the field of local self-government. Section 42 of the present Act makes the municipal councillors liable only in cases of the misapplication of municipal funds. But the proposed clause goes far ahead and makes them responsible not only for misapplication of municipal money or property, but also for its loss or waste. Verily, the terms, loss and waste, are too elastic to convey any definite meaning. In a Court of law they are liable to be interpreted to mean any thing or nothing. Any expenditure incurred by a municipal borough may be construed to mean loss or waste of municipal funds. In short, the whole phraseology of clause 50 is very defective, and unless properly improved upon, it is capable of yielding a result which probably the author of the Bill might never have dreamt of.

Travesty of Arbitration.

The second provision which requires to be radically changed is clause 198 of the Bill. It relates to arbitration in land Acquisition cases. Acquisition of land, especially by the municipalities, should be, as far as possible, by mutual consent in the first instance, and if no understanding is arrived at, it should be by means of arbitration. The policy should be to avoid, though at a slightly greater cost, leaving back any trail of heart-burning and wounded feelings. A municipality, though it is of the people and for the people, is hardly entitled to ride rough shod over the rights and sentiments of the citizens residing within its limits. There is a deplorable tendency on the part of some municipalities to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act, and not by a mutual understanding. It should have been discouraged by the new Bill. On the contrary, we find sub-clause (4) of Clause 198, compelling the parties to a panchayat to the right to apply to the District Court for a judgment upon the panchayat's decision. This is, to say the least of it, a more travesty of arbitration. The clause should, therefore, be so amended as to permit either party to arbitration to move the District Court's machinery only in such cases as are contemplated by Schedule II of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

And lastly, clause 219 proposes to confer upon the Government both the power of dissolution and supersession. It is a deplorable tendency on the part of the present Government to allow the power of supersession to lie in the hands of the Government. The other power of dissolution is adequate enough to meet the requirements of the extraordinary situation that may arise in the case of a municipality found to be guilty of grave misconduct or default.

Some Grave Defects.

My chief grievance against the Bill is not so much for what it contains as for what it does not contain. It includes several provisions which should not have rightfully found a place therein, and excludes those which should have legitimately formed the basic principles thereof. I venture to say that the Minister has failed to appreciate the problem of local self-government in its true perspective, and has in consequence proposed a Bill, which is, at its highest, but a slightly improved edition of the present Act. Really speaking, he should have tackled the question of local self-government in a more courageous and statesmanlike spirit.

The great need of local self-government in the mofussil is the removal of the control of petty officials over municipal boroughs, and the establishment in its place of the control of a central Local Self-Government Board and Divisional Boards consisting entirely of the representatives of the municipalities with the Minister at the head. This was one of the demands made by the Local Self-Government Conference held at Poona so long back as in the year 1917 under the Presidency of Mr. V. J. Patel. The Local Self-Government is bound to languish in this cold atmosphere of official interference, and high-handedness. The Minister does not seem to realize the great potentialities of these Boards and apparently pins his faith on his Collectors. He should at least have recognized the importance of this change and the promise of bright future which it holds.

Another great change which the Minister should have boldly effected was to make all the major municipalities wholly elective. It is true that the nominated element is brought down to one-fifth of the total number, but it should have disappeared altogether. Nomination, which greatly hinders the progress of local self-government while it is in its infancy, considerably hinders it when it attains a stage to be safely trusted to self-govern the in-terests of the minorities at least in local affairs. But if at all it is thought desirable to recruit directly the representatives of the minorities on the municipal boards,

(Continued in Col. 8.)

NEWS FROM SIMLA

KEEN PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FUTURE OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 6.

Before this letter reaches you, His Excellency Lord Reading will have returned to Simla as the Viceroy, wiser and greater for his four months' confabulations with the Secretary of State. Cleverly has Lord Reading managed to reserve for his speech on the 20th in Simla the results of his discussions with Lord Birkenhead. Several meetings of the Executive Council have been arranged in the interval when important questions of policy will be settled in consultation with the members who, perhaps with the exception of one, will undoubtedly endorse the line already chalked out in England. Discussions with the Cabinet are more far when the conclusions are pre-determined, and yet the agency of consultations with the Cabinet is to be prolonged, judged by the engagements of Executive Councilors during the coming two weeks. Meanwhile the stop-gap Viceroy (Lord Lytton) quietly left Simla to-day for Darjeeling to administer the affairs of Bengal whose dynasty, though killed by Deshbandhu Das, had been buried by him (Lord Lytton) while Acting as Governor-General. The impression has got abroad that Lord Lytton beyond giving a decent burial to darchy in Bengal did nothing as Viceroy. He did more; he finished the routine work most ungrudgingly and kept the way clear for Lord Reading to pursue the new policy undisturbed by "routine files." That this new policy will be without the consent of the elected representatives of the people is abundantly clear from the decisions already announced giving to the Services more than what they anticipated by even the Lord Commission's recommendations, entirely ignoring the advice of the Assembly. Further proofs of this policy will be furnished by Lord Reading himself when he unburdens himself on the occasion of opening the autumn session of the Central Legislature. The speech will be important as it will contain announcements regarding the personnel and the terms of reference of the Public Service Commission and the Currency Commission besides the so-called tentative conclusions of the Governor-General in Council on the majority report of the Mudiman Committee. "The minority must of course go to the wall"—even as Mr. Shaik, the Punjab Chief Secretary, declared recently in the Punjab Legislative Council.

WIDE-AWAKE SWARAJISTS.

There is naturally some speculation as to the attitude of the Assembly on the Mudiman Committee report. Members of the Public Accounts Committee are already in Simla while those of the Standing Finance Committee are expected here in a day or two. Judged by the observations of the former it appears the non-official position will not be clear until the party leaders including Mr. Jinnah, whose opinions have been slighted by the Secretary of State, arrive and discuss the matters. No doubt the aggrieved Mr. Jinnah will plant an amendment wholeheartedly in favour of the minority report even after it had been thrown into the W.P.B. What his followers will do is however a matter of doubt, for it appears that after Lord Birkenhead's speech "united front" is in their opinion the only remedy. This united front can be offered only by the Independents, though the Swarajists who now number 52 in the Legislative Assembly are a more important factor to be counted. Fortunately, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Secretary of the Swaraj Party, has come up to Simla a good fortnight before the session and he will undoubtedly judge the position in its proper perspective and suggest the lead to Pandit Motilal Nehru who is also expected here very shortly. It is well-known that what Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar suggests will eventually happen in the Swaraj Party, and from this point of view, therefore, his early presence in Simla, as members of the Public Accounts Committee, is to be greatly welcomed. Much however will depend on the number of Swarajists who will actually be present in the session and on the speech of Lord Reading. Unfortunately Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi are away in England while Mr. T. C. Gosewami has already sailed from there to be in time in Simla for the session. I understand that Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi have been cabled in order to make arrangements to be back here soon, because even a single vote of the Swaraj Party either one way or the other is a great factor in the transactions during this most important session. Notices have already been issued by the Secretary to every individual member of the Swaraj Party to be up in Simla positively on the morning of the 20th to participate in the discussions regarding the Party's programme during the session, and, what is of more immediate importance, in the election of President which is to take place on the 22nd.

PATEL VS. RANGACHARIAR.

The election of President to succeed Sir Frederick Whyte is at present exercising the minds of Party leaders too much. The Swaraj Party, which knows its mind, has nominated Mr. V. J. Patel as in him it

rightly believes that the success of the ex-president of the Bombay Corporation is bound to recur as Speaker of the Assembly. The Independent Party on the other hand, has not nominated any one as yet; it suffers from too many candidates, each as anxious as the other to obtain the honour of being the first elected President. Mr. Rangachariar who is already the deputy president considers it his natural right to be the Independent Party candidate, but for some reason or other finds others in the field with their own special qualifications. Of them Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, is one, while Mr. K. O. Neogy, who is already on the panel of chairmen, has not openly declared his candidature because he feels his comparative youth is a serious handicap, although in other respects he stands a better chance than other Independent Party candidates in an open contest. Mr. Rangachariar as deputy president has acquitted himself well, but Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao has a shrewd suspicion that he would get larger number of votes from the Independent Party than his Vishnavite colleague. Mr.

Rangachariar will probably have the support of Government votes numbering about forty while from the Independents he might get just the number which would encourage him to pit himself against the Swarajists' nominee, Mr. Patel. The election is by a process of elimination and the chances of Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and probably also of Mr. Neogy are there for the post. But the suspicion is that the final contest will be between Mr. Patel and Mr. Rangachariar in which the number of Swarajists actually in attendance on the 22nd will be the deciding factor either for the one or the other. Meanwhile, there is an idea among some that as this is the first responsible post in the Assembly, the success or failure of which will be watched by England, both Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah must decide between themselves, so that there might be no contest, one who will command influence of all sections in the Assembly, and towards this end it is even suggested that an outsider, one who has already had experience as president of local councils, might be imported, say either Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah or Sir P. Rajagopalachariar. But it is extremely doubtful if this suggestion will be followed. A sharp contest appears to be inevitable between Mr. Patel and one Independent Party candidate, whoever happens to be after the eliminative process.

MUDDIMAN REPORT AND NON-OFFICIALS.

The Swaraj Party meeting on the 20th will be soon after the Viceroy's speech and the main lines on which non-official amendment is to be drawn up to the resolution of Government on the Mudiman Committee's report will be settled. So far the Independent Party, whose strength has of late been slowly dwindling, has not announced any meeting, but one will of course be convened after the 20th. But a joint consultation will be necessary if in the present strength of parties any united action is possible. The Swarajist amendment will be so drafted as to enable the Independents to support it in its entirety but by this the Swarajists will not budge from the position they have hitherto taken up the question of revision of the constitution. There will be a repetition of the demand for a Round Table Conference to draft a scheme of Swaraj, and if this expression (Round Table Conference) stinks in the nostrils of some fastidious people, the demand might if necessary be amended into one for a Convention. The parties have also to decide on the various other Government proposals such as the Contempt of Court's Bill, the Bill to penalise malpractices and corruptions during elections and over ten other legislative measures up the sleeves of Government. Non-official bills are also too many to be introduced in two days. It is however, practically certain that Government will allow two more days for non-official business if pressure is brought to bear on them. Among the non-official resolutions the one relating to granting relief to cotton mill industry which has been given notice of by Mr. Patel and his Bombay friends will be given preference as the result of the Bombay deputation which is shortly to wait upon Lord Reading in Simla. On this resolution Government will have a somewhat comforting reply to give as it is believed in Simla that Lord Reading has been given full discretion in regard to eventual abolition of cotton excise duty.

CURRENCY AND AGRICULTURISTS.

Although in a few days something definite will be known about the constitution of the Currency Commission there is now some speculation on it. It is believed that the Commission will consist of about ten members, and the Chairman who will come from England is said in official circles to be one who will bring to bear on the subject perfect impartiality. The acute denial of Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas as President of the Commission is correct, but it is not improbable that he will be a member, as also Sir Manekjee Dadabhai who has managed to play his cards well in England and Sir Narottam Warren. Mr. A. V. V. Iyer who it was some time ago thought would be both a member and Secretary is now said to be a mere Secretary. This is disappointing news, but more disappointing still, is the shrewd suspicion expressed in authoritative circles that there will be none to represent the interests of the agriculturists and the taxpayers who are after all the residuary legatees of all currency manipulations in India. From this point of view the resolution which Sardar Jogaendra Singh brings forward in the Council of State urging that on every commission or committee there must be adequate representation of agricultural interests is certainly welcome. The Currency Commission, it is now stated, will be constituted in September and will first proceed to England to start enquiry and then come back to India some time in November and conduct its operations till January. There will be another visit to England after the enquiry in India and the report

KIRLOSKAR PUMPS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The show-room of Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Co., sole agents of Kirloskar pumps, at Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, which was formally declared open by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., yesterday.

will probably be ready in February, i.e., sometime before the budget is prepared.

PRESS MESSAGE RATES.

Of some interest to the press in India is the speech which Sir Geoffrey Clarke delivered on Tuesday night at the Cecil Hotel on the occasion of a farewell dinner given in his honour by the General Manager of Reuters and the Directors of the Associated Press. Mr. E. J. Buck, proposing that Mr. K. C. Roy of the Associated Press was already in correspondence with Sir B. N. Mitra for securing a reduction in press telegram rates so that we could expect to read newspapers at a further reduced price some day. Sir Geoffrey Clarke, responding, observed that Government had given extraordinary concessions to the Press because the Press was a public utility department of the Government. The Telegraph department had done its best to help the Press by improved system of bonds and a ceaseless watch and ward of the network of wires all over the country, whether in the jungles under water or on the plains or on mountains. Reduction of cable rates was connected to a very large extent with the introduction of long distance wireless telegraphy. But wireless telegraphy was still in experimental stages, and would soon pass from an experimental stage and compete with cables. Then they could expect to bring the cable rates further down. Although Sir Geoffrey Clarke, with the ease of conscience of his impending retirement explained that the Press is a department of public utility, there are still fears haunting the journalists that Government intend to impose a higher rate on telegrams. This question requires to be watched by the press in India so that there will be no further additional burden on a department which Sir Geoffrey Clarke fully admitted educates the nation and contributes to the world thought.

MISCHIEF AT MADRAS MEETING.

A SPEAKER STRUCK WITH STONE.

MADRAS, August 12.

At a meeting held to support the candidature of Congress candidate at Royapuram Division of the Corporation in connection with the City Municipal elections coming off next Saturday, some rowdies indulged in stone throwing at people who attended the meeting. Mr. Subramania Iyer of the editorial staff of the "Swarajya" one of the speakers was hit on the right eye brow and on the back and he fell down unconscious. He was removed to hospital where he is reported to be improving.—A. P.

MR. J. R. DAS.

COLLAPSE IN HIGH COURT.

RANGOON, August 12.

At the close of the work of the High Court last evening Mr. Justice J. R. Das collapsed. His Lordship was removed in an ambulance to his residence where a rather anxious night was passed. Mr. Das is better this morning.—A. P.

SIR LAMING CANCELS INDIAN VISIT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The projected visit of Sir Laming Worthington-Evans to India has been cancelled owing to the pressure of official business in London. Sir Laming had planned to leave England in September to attend Northern manoeuvres and return to England early in the new year.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

In the share market in jobs there was hardly any change after the re-opening of the market and fluctuations in the speculative counters were not wide. The higher denominations kept steady though outside support was not manifest. In coals business was on a moderate scale with prices generally maintained. Teas and Cottons call for no special remarks in the absence of interest. The miscellaneous section disclosed no important features in the transactions recorded. Government securities continued firm.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received deputation on behalf of the mill workers of Bombay at the Council Hall Poonja, on Wednesday.

CULTURE AND COMMERCE

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS' SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas addressed the Muslim Educational Conference which concluded its session at Poona on Tuesday on "The Necessity of Cultural Education for Industrial and Commercial Advance." In the course of his speech he said:—

Knowledge can neither be Hindu nor Muslim, neither national nor international, but simply human. While in material possessions, the benefit of an individual or a nation means the loss of some other, individual or nation in cultural matters, the creation by one is for the use of all. Culture is the one sphere of human action where competition can do good instead of doing harm, for it is the competition of ideas and the struggle of ideals that carry us forward on the path of progress. There are no sectarian boundaries for culture, for it is the common property of all and is being enriched by the co-operative endeavour of all races and nations.

Our Presidency is well-known for the lead given in business by the members of your community. What would Bombay be without its Khojas and Borahs, Memons and other Mussalmans who have not confined their commercial activities to this Presidency or even to this country, but have gone to East Africa and other parts of the world and have shown by their business instincts that they can hold their own with any other race or community? One has to mention the name of Currimbhais to realise what industry in Bombay and Muslim education owes to a well-known Mahomedan family. To take one more instance I shall refer to my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's work both as a public citizen and a member of the Government for the educational progress of the Presidency.

MUSLIMS' DUTY.

While this has been your share as regards commerce and industries, as well as public activities as regards education, proper profits in your community has not kept pace with the educational progress of other communities and is not a fair adequate for the purpose of those larger responsibilities which devolve upon them as citizens of this vast continent. I know that sometimes there is almost a feeling of depression amongst your leaders, and sometimes of resentment, at those who are marching forward in educational matters. One can sympathise with these feelings, for it is possible, may highly probable, that if the more advanced communities had given a helping hand to your and other backward communities long ago, you and they would have been able to march together towards the common goal of our country. Your community not taking its proper place as regards higher education and culture is bound to react on the progress of the country as a whole and not on those who are in the forefront. For culture cannot be the monopoly of one class, profession, or community, neither of the rich nor of religious heads; and if it is attempted to make it the monopoly of the few the results are disastrous for all. To prevent it from being monopolised it is necessary to spread knowledge, for only then will be eliminated the distrust and suspicion at present existing among the backward communities and of fear in the minds of the higher communities about the position of other communities. I talk of democratising education, I want to see created a democracy of the intellectuals, that is, they must make an attempt at levelling up those who are below and not levelling down of those who are above.

My object in referring to this fact is not to damp your ardour for higher education, for I am a firm believer that education in the real sense of the term is as necessary for business and for industries as for Government Service or professional work. It is education that makes the man and after all economics as I have said elsewhere can only be the hand-maid of humanities. By all means increase the educational facilities for higher education amongst your community by giving scholarships or by providing fellowships for post graduate work. My sole object in comparing your community with the other communities, excepting the Brahmins, was that there is no reason to allow a feeling of depression to come over you.

It may be said and it is very often said that higher education will merely mean a larger number of discontented B.A.s., or failed B.A.s. That problem will not be yours only. It is a problem for the Presidency as a whole as also for the whole country. The pressure for employment among the class of young men in our large cities and the fight of the educated middle-class to earn a moderate living are a warning that education if unrelated to the economic facts of the country is bound to lead to disappointment and failures. Let us face the fact frankly that education is sought to-day by the majority of students not as a means of culture but as a passport to career, and I do not think we need be ashamed of this fact. Before an individual can think of culture he has to think of earning a living and in the modern world even to live as a matter of constant and intense struggle. The conclusion usually arrived at by a superficial study of the economic condition of the middle-classes is that there is an antithesis between utility and culture and that too a literary education leads to economic maladjustment.

So much stress till very recently had

CANNIBALS IN PUNJAB?

"KIDNAPPED CHILDREN FRIED AND EATEN"

PATHAN'S SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

LABORE, August 13.

One Mahomed Jan, a Pathan has been arrested by the Lahore police and will shortly be placed on trial. It is alleged that the Pathan kidnapped a girl of five years of age and after his arrest in his statement before the police said that he belonged to a gang of kidnappers who had kidnapped about 40 children. He created a sensation when he further stated that they were in the habit of frying and eating up the kidnapped children.—A. P.

IBN SAUD AND HEDJAZ.

BOMBAY, August 12.

Among the Haj pilgrims who recently returned to Bombay by the pilgrim steamer "Gurjistan" and "Jelanjari" are a number of Indian Muslims who had settled in Mecca for years but who have, according to their own statement, had to leave the Holy Place on account of intolerable conditions of living lately obtaining there. In an interview with the Associated Press they gave a heartrending narration with tears in their eyes of the hardships they had gone through and the arson and pillage committed before their eyes by the followers of Ibn Saud. They vehemently alleged that a number of Maulvis and Moulanas in charge of the shrines were killed in the most gruesome manner. They declared that no one in possession of money was safe at the hands of the Wahabis. These statements were corroborated by returning Hajis.—A. P.

been laid on the literary side of education that the vocational side was practically neglected. During the last twenty years or so however we have made progress in the other directions and your community is also taking advantage of the special instruction provided by technical institutions, by such institutions as the College of Commerce and the Agricultural College. The number of Muslims attending such institutions, however, is not as satisfactory as one would expect from a community like yours which depends largely on agriculture and commerce. I recognise that commercial education cannot produce commercial giants or captains of industry. It is as futile to expect that as it would be to expect that a scientific education will produce scientists or that, by giving literary education we can make famous authors and poets. Yet when one sees that only 8 Mussalmans were attending the College of Commerce last year one is tempted to request the leaders of your community to do all that they can to provide facilities for these kinds of education and not to concentrate all your attention on merely giving higher literary education.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

I am naturally feeling nervous when I begin to speak of the education of women, for it is a very delicate subject and a remark coming from a non-Muslim may perhaps be misunderstood. The subject however is such an important one that I hope you will forgive me if I refer to it very briefly. There are no Mahomedan girls taking advantage of higher education. While the percentage of Hindu girls to the number of boys attending the secondary schools is nearly the percentage of Mahomedan girls to boys is a little more than two. Unless the mothers of the future are trained up to educate their children in the proper way, you cannot expect their children to take their place with the children of other communities. Now best to educate your girls and give them all the advantage of the culture of the East as well as of the West is a problem which is for you only to solve. We from outside can merely suggest the necessity of it. But I do earnestly beseech you not to allow this problem to go to the back-ground and to do all that you can to give higher education to the Muslim girls all over the Presidency.

Education is an intellectual discipline, it can systematise our thinking and emotions and thus improve their quality. The value of education lies in the fact that it stimulates our latent mental qualities which would have remained dormant but for its stimulus. Cultural education helps industrial advance in so far as it creates an intelligent versatile and self-reliant community. It was a wise educationist who observed that it is useless to teach men how to read and write without teaching them how to think. Now though education cannot teach men how to think, it can regularise and stimulate thought. With a cultured education, applied education cannot go very far. It is often pure research that in the end helps an industrial advance and applied technique more than technical research. Without a Faraday, there would have been no Edison who merely applied his principles to a particular sphere and without Edison, America's economic progress would have suffered. It is things which appear apparently and superficially useless, the theory and mere knowledge as some contemptuously call it, which often influence and revolutionise industrial technique profoundly. Therefore I believe that all money spent on cultural education is not wasted even from the narrow view-point of industrial growth. Adapting Kipling's famous line we might well say "What do they know of commerce who only commerce know?"

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Copper, German	11	62 8 0
Copper, American	11	62 8 0
Copper, American	11	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 4
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1 to 1		54 12 0
Koger Brass 1 1/2 to 1		54 12 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1		62 8 0
American Copper 1 1/2 to 1		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.	
Bombay, Aug. 13.	
Kilichand	No. 141 0 12 3
Kilichand	No. 201 0 12 3
Currumbhai	No. 121 0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 121 0 11 9
David	No. 101 0 11 4
Shapurji	No. 101 0 11 4
Trikamdas	No. 101 0 11 4
Fattara	No. 121 0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 61 0 9 9
Light-house	No. 61 0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1 1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2 1 5 6
Japan	No. 20 0 15 0
Japan	No. 32 1 1 9

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs.	Aug/Sept.
Sellers 59/6	
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs.	Aug/Sept.
Sellers 61	
Tone:—Quiet.	
Australian Aug/Sept. sellers 58/6	
Choice White Karachi Aug/Sept. sellers 58/6	
Tone:—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 12.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug/Sept.	
Sellers 220 3/8 Dull and inactive Jan/Feb.	
paid 219 3/8	
Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sept. buyers	
220 3/4	
Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers	
222 1/2	
Rapeseed, Ferrogone. Usual Bold, per	
ton Aug/Sept. sellers 221 1/2	
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Aug/Sept.	
sellers 222 1/4	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzera, per ton Aug/	
Sept. value 223 1/2	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton	
Aug/Sept. noml. 220 7/8	
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Yellow Cawnpore Aug/Sept. noml.	
223 1/8	
Linseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers 223	
1/4	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 13, 6-30 p.m.
The following are to-day's closing rates
as issued by the Bombay Marwari
Chamber of Commerce.

Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, White Delhi	
70-30	
Wheat, White Cawnpore	
70-30	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	
Reposced, Brown Delhi	
Reposced, Brown Cawnpore	
11 8 0 12 2 4	
Reposced, Yellow Cawnpore	
12 13 0 13 7 0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	
12 13 0 13 6 0	
Linseed, Brown Thin	
12 8 0 13 2 0	
Teelseed, White 85-15	
74 0 0 15 4 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	
71 0 0 14 12 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	
67 0 0 14 2 0	
Teelseed, Black	
61 0 0 13 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	
13 4 0 14 0 0	
Groundnuts	
72 0 0 14 6 0	
Mowraeed	
10 4 0 10 12 0	
Barley	
41 0 0 6 4 0	
Castorseed	
63 0 0 12 10 0	
Jira	
12 0 0	
Forward	
Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	
7 15 3	
Wheat, Aug-Sept.	
8 6 3	
Linseed, April-May	
13 3 9	
Linseed, Sept.	
13 3 0	

LINSSEED.

London, Aug. 12.	
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis, Bags:—	
Aug/Sept. buyers 222 1/4	
Tone:—Quiet in favour of buyers 222	
3/8 sellers.	
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—	
August buyers 41/9	
Sept/Oct. buyers 41/9	
Business was done to Linseed La Plata	
Argentina at 219 3/8 Jan/Feb. shipment to	
Hull and Karachi Barley landed at 37 1/2	
New York, Aug. 12.	
Demand Bills 4.35.15	

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE FUND.

CALCUTTA, August 12.
The balance of the gold standard reserve on the 31st July, 1925, in England amounted to £40,419,758 and was held in the following form:—Cash at short notice £614; British Government Securities (value as on 31st March, last) £29,225,876; and British Government Securities since purchased £11,193,868.—A. P.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

MADRAS WOMEN'S SUPPORT.

MADRAS, August 12.
The members of the Women's Indian Association, Madras, at a meeting held at the Senate House under the presidency of Lady Sadasiva Iyer, passed a resolution strongly supporting the Children's Protection Bill proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Harcourt Goss and calling on the Assembly to pass the Bill unmodified marking the age for the consummation of marriage for girls to be at least fourteen.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.
B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 745.
Bank's buying D D 745.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108 1/2.

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 212 1/2.

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES.

London—New York 4.85 13/16.
London—Paris 101.05.
London—Switzerland 25.00.
London—Brussels 108.00.
London—Rome 135.00.
London—Berlin 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.

Steady market.

London, Aug. 12.
Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 1/8.
Bar Gold steady 244.10 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 1/16.

London, Aug. 12.
Rent 3 per cent. 47 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8.
Tone:—Little China selling closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.
Sovereigns Export to India 213.00.
Sovereigns Export to Straits Settlements 27.00.
Sovereigns Export to Singapore 216.00.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Aug. 13.
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/16.
Bank Demand 1/6 3/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/16 11/32.
Fos. Demand 757.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 158.
Shanghai 212 1/2.
Japan 113.
Singapore 157 1/2.
Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 12.
Stockholm 18.08.
Christiania 26.45.
Amsterdam 12.07.
Switzerland 26.01.
Prague 163.87.
London, Aug. 12.
Exchange on London in Paris 104.15.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40.
Exchange on London in Italy closed owing holiday until 20/8/25.

MONEY.

Call 1 1/2 per cent.
1 month 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money market:—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.
3 months London discounts 4 p. c.
6 months London discounts 4 1/4 p. c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 12.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4.
Rent 5 per cent. 15 1/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 12.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 289 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 292 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1928/47 101 1/4.
Conversion Loan 278 1/8 — 3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 2101 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 2105 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 1/2.
Rippee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling) 67 3/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 1/4.
+1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 13.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/8.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13.
S S Germania, Svanhild, Trieste.
S S Clan Mackenzie, Young, Liverpool.
S S Trieste, Crivellari, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 14.
S S Sunland, Gillis, Calcutta.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.
S S Dogra, Gibson, Java.
S S Pasha, Oakshot, Java.

LOADING.

Aug. 13.
Steamer Cairnhill for Liverpool.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Trieste for Trieste.
Steamer Hoogkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Gazara for Rangoon.
Steamer Badarpur, Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, AUG. 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Khandala 3300 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
2 Delta 4739 London, 15/8 M M & Co.
6 Cl. Calcutta 4899, Karachi 15/8 K. N. and Co.
7 Falkenels 3152, Hamburg, N.F. L. Edwards.
8 Stumfels 3834 Hamburg, 23/8 L. Edwards.
7 Nurjehan 3379, Rangoon 21/8 T M & Co.
13 Cl. Macnair 3727, Nagai 7/8 F F & Co.
16 Colaba 3899, Genoa, N.F. M M & Co.
16 Cl. Mackenzie 4142 N.F. N.F. J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ascot 2786, Rangoon 2/8 S S N Coy.
2 Peterston 2706 N.F. M M & Co.
6 Jahangir 2297 Karachi, 13/8 T M & Co.
15 Baroda 1899, P. Gulf 19/8 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Gazana 3191 Rangoon N.F. M M & Co.
K Germania 3313 K'chi 15/8 L. Trieste.
F Dalgona 3571 N.F. M. M. & Co.
K Nordmaru 903 N. F. N.F. L. Edwards.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 12th August Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 15th August Agent N Y Kaisha.

GOVERNOR'S CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO WARDHA.

WARDHA, August 11.

A meeting of the Wardha District Council was held on the 9th instant when a resolution to present an address on behalf of the District Council to His Excellency the Governor who is visiting Wardha on the 30th instant, was carried by 11 against 8 votes. Mr. Chavde (Swarajist) with a number of nationalist friends led a strong opposition.

It is reported that a similar resolution is coming before the municipal committee which meets on Thursday the 13th of this month. I is said that His Excellency's object in visiting Wardha is to test the strength of the Swarajists in case the dissolution of the existing C. P. Legislative Council is resolved upon.—A. P.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/3.

London, Aug. 12.
Bar gold ready 324.10 1/2.

Bar silver ready 324.10 1/2.
Silver forward 324.10 1/2.

TONE OF SILVER.

Quiet and steady. China bought Selling miscellaneous. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Ready.—21.6.

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 21-4-9. At 6 p.m. 21-4-9.

Vaidia Asho:—Opening 21-4-6. At 6 p.m. 21-4-6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-1-9.

Vaidia Asho:—Opening 0-2-6.

Tone of market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Ready:—72-10.

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 72-5. Highest 72-9. At 6 p.m. 72-9.

Vaidia Asho:—Opening 72-3. Highest 72-5. At 6 p.m. 72-5.

Vaidia Asho:—Opening 72-3. Highest 72-3. At 6 p.m. 72-3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-8-0.

Vaidia Asho:—Opening 0-15-0.

Tone of market:—Steady.



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Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

POONA LETTER.

AN AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 12.

Poona has had good rains during the last few days though the monsoon has been, so far, on the whole erratic this year. More rain is required.

Poona people had gathered in the Kirokar Theatre here the day before yesterday evening to mourn the death of the one-time "uncrowned King of Bengal." The condolence resolution was proposed by Mr. B. S. Kamat and seconded by Mr. N. C. Kelkar—it was passed by the meeting in complete silence befitting the grave occasion. The next resolution authorizing the Chairman Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte to send the same to the son of the late Sir Surendranath was moved by Prof. V. G. Kale and seconded by Prof. S. M. Paranjape. It was not the occasion to make long speeches. The programme was gone through in a simple business-like manner. All seemed to be conscious of the great loss the country has sustained during some months past on account of the passing away from amongst us of one great man after another! Whatever the views held by the younger generation of to-day of the political creed and the recent day methods of political work which Sir Surendranath followed, all are agreed, it must be noted, that at one time he rendered an immense service to the cause of his country by boldly picking up the gauntlet of challenge which an overweening and conceited Viceroy thought it proper to throw up to the entire manhood of Bengal. Both by his wonderful, sonorous and thrilling oratory and by his effective pen he roused the sleeping spirit of Bengal. By his ceaseless campaign he gave a powerful impetus to the Swadeshi movement and he made the power of united people of Bengal felt by the haughtiest of India's Viceroys.

AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL.

An important ceremony took place the other day in Poona. An Ayurvedic Hospital was opened here at the hands of R. B. Sheth Hanumanram Ramnath, the eminent Marwari gentleman and merchant of Poona. The full significance of this event may not be apparent to many to-day. But to say the least it marks the opening of a new era in the annals of the indigenous system of Ayurvedic medicine on this side of the country. It has an accommodation of five beds only for the present—but it can be increased as necessity arises. The Hospital is to be used for the practical medical training of the Ayurvedic students of the Tilkat Mahavidyalaya here. If Ayurveda is to live and grow like any other progressive science of the day, help will have to be taken of the methods of diagnosis made available by modern science and modern research. And it is a happy thing that the medical gentlemen connected with this Hospital contain the members of the Ayurvedic profession and also modern doctors.

LITERARY AND INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITIES.

It will not be off the mark to say that Poona is nothing if it is not mainly a centre of literary and intellectual activity—the quiet educational atmosphere of Poona favouring their healthy growth. Poona has always sufficient food to offer to mind. Lectures, essay-readings, public controversies, are generally the order of the day. An interesting ceremony took place here at the New Poona College to present the "Mimansa Prize" to Mr. S. A. Shukla, M.A., on behalf of the Mimansa Mahavidyalaya here at the hands of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, who presided over the function.

The same evening, Tuesday the 11th instant Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vakil of Bombay gave a very interesting lecture on "India's Art" at the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal Hall. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided. The lecturer illustrated his lecture by means of magic lantern slides. A resolution condemning the policy of Government in not encouraging Indian Art in the Construction of India's new capital at Delhi, was passed. That very night again there was an address by Mr. D. V. Gokhale, the Editor of "Maratha," under the auspices of Padmanabha Mandal in the Kasha Peth. Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal, M.L.C., presiding. Mr. Gokhale spoke of Shri Krishna as a perfect incarnation and how his life embodies the noblest ideals of conduct and how it serves as the mainspring of inspiration to millions of people. Wednesday witnessed yet another gathering of students to hear the veteran scholar Mr. C. V. Vaidya at the New Poona College. He spoke on the connection between the Sanskrit and Marathi Literatures. Mr. C. V. Vaidya is a living example of what a real scholar should be, and he exemplifies

PATHAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

A case in which a Pathan named Mulla Khairuddin was placed before Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Poona, charged with murder, rape and robbery has just come to a conclusion with a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The learned judge disagreeing with the verdict of the Jury referred the case to the High Court.

The prosecution evidence showed a long chain of circumstantial evidence against the accused. The story as unfolded during the progress of the case went to show that the accused was wandering about the country in the vicinity of Khandgaon village, on the afternoon of the 2nd March last, alleged to have met a lonely spot. He is supposed to have committed rape on the girl and after murdering her took her "laguda" or saree and was seen by some villagers, not far from the spot where the crime was committed. Medical evidence went to show that rape had been committed and that the girl's throat had been deeply gashed, the windpipe being severed, and also the large arteries.

The three points of evidence against the accused were (1) that he was in the vicinity at the time of the commission of the offence, (2) that a piece of the "laguda" was found in his possession when he was arrested next day and (3) that stains of human blood were found on his person.

It appears the accused did not know Hindustani or Marathi and the same evening was conducted by some villagers to the police station where he met another Pathan. He stayed that night with his friend in the Police chowkey but left before the others got up. Later he was taken to the Patel of Hatwaj-village and was accommodated in the village temple. On the invitation of some villagers he was going to a marriage festival, when the Patel sent a man after him to call him back. Thinking the crime had been discovered, the accused, not knowing what was being said, thought he was to be arrested, and ran away dropping all his belongings as he fled. In his bed-sheet a portion of the girl's saree was found by the Patel, who it is thought kept a portion of it for himself and handed the rest to a policeman who kept it two days before he handed it over to the Head Constable. The accused's defence was a total denial of the charge. He stated that the villagers assaulted him and that was why he ran away. After a careful sunning up by the learned Sessions Judge the Jury retired and later brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the accused. His honour intimated that he would refer the case to the Bombay High Court.

TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been called to letter which appeared in your issue of the 11th July 1925 with regard to the Tea Cess Committee's work on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway in connection with supplies of tea.



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SENSATIONAL CASE AT THANA.

LIEUT. PATWARDHAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BANDRA, August 11.

At yesterday's sitting of the Court in the case in which Mr. L. N. Bhaye has been charged with having lodged a false complaint, under circumstances already reported in the "Chronicle," against Lieut. D. L. Patwardhan, of the London Air Force, the cross-examination of this officer was continued all throughout and has not yet ended.

After all concerned, present in court, had settled down to begin work, Mr. Ferreira asked the Lieutenant who was garbed in his military uniform studded with well-polished buttons and stars and who by reason of his military position occupied, as a mark of honour, a witness chair, instead of having to stand in the witness box as ordinary mortals, was questioned by Mr. Ferreira if he had any particular reason for turning his back towards him.

As witness did not seem to understand the request his worship asked him to turn his chair. "Surely you are not a lady." Witness acquiesced and then his cross-examination was restarted. It will be remembered that at the previous sitting Mr. Ferreira concluded with the question whether witness drew any pension from Government, and, if so, what the amount of the pension was. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Gupta, objected on the ground that the disclosure would be a military disaster.

—Have you brought your account book with the Bank of India?—No I have not brought.

Mr. Ferreira said it appeared the account book would never come unless they wrote to the Bank.

When did you last get £240 which you said was your pay?—I can't say when I got it last as I am prohibited from giving it out.

You have told us your pay is £240. You are not prohibited from giving out the amount, why then can't you say when you drew it last?—I can't say I am prohibited.

You have given us the figure of your salary, but you are prohibited from giving the time?—I am prohibited from giving out all information including pay and as to when I got it last, but as you (Mr. Ferreira) said to me, "now be a sport and give it out," so I gave it out.

During the last five years did you get any salary?—I can't say that.

Will you tell the Court to what Bank you send the money?—I can't say to what Bank as I am prohibited.

Are you prohibited from saying that your salary was drawn through any particular bank?—I am prohibited from saying through what particular bank the salary is drawn.

At this stage witness became much excited and in an angry tone said that Mr. Ferreira had by asking him to be a sport and say what his salary was had deceived him so that he suddenly disclosed the amount. He was "deceived" by the solicitor who had "cheated" him and taken "undue advantage" of him.

When Mr. Ferreira came to the matter of ornaments, witness flared up and became restless in his chair. "What right has he," asked witness of the magistrate, "to ask me this question; it is an insult to the court and an insult to me?"

His worship having by some strong and some mild words pacified witness, Mr. Ferreira proceeded and to questions asked by him in respect of ornaments witness said "I can't say whether the ornaments of Rs. 10,000 mentioned in item 5 belong to me or my wife, I can't say where they are at present."

SILVER POTS.

Where are the silver pots worth Rs. 2,000?

This question proved another bombshell. "What does he mean," witness again asked the Court, "by such a question. Why does not the Court take its stand and put a step to such questions?"

The magistrate again having poured his pacificatory oil on the troubled waters witness then answered sullenly, "I don't know where the silver pots are."

RATNAGIRI PROPERTY.

Witness said: I don't know the acreage of the Ratnagiri property in item 11 of Ex. 59. I don't know anything. I don't remember its assessment nor its income. I do not remember when last I paid its assessment nor its income. I do not remember when last I paid its assessment. Unless I ask my sister who resides there. I can't say, sometimes I pay it; in my absence my sister pays the assessment. I did not pay the assessment this year. I do not remember about last year. I may have paid in 1921, 1922, or 1923. My sister or the old servant may be taking the produce. I don't claim anything from my servant as I want to see they are well off there. When I was a boy I don't remember anything. I did know something about the property when I went to England, but I can't remember now. My father was living then when I went to England. After my return my mother was looking after the property. I believe she is still living.

What sort of an answer is this "I believe" my mother is still living?—Yes my mother is still living. I do not remember whether there were several suits against me after I returned from England in 1921.

Mr. Gupta argued that Mr. Ferreira was talking merely of suits, but there were no

decrees he could show and the suits were inadmissible as evidence.

Proceeding Mr. Ferreira asked, "Do you remember that there were allegations of threat and intimidation against you?—What is meaning of intimidation?"

Magistrate: To intimidate means to frighten. Here witness appeared to laugh apparently at the bigness of the word and the smallness of the meaning.

Mr. Ferreira produced a certified copy in Suit No. 347 of 1921 in Court of 2nd Class Sub-Judge of Kalyan and had para 3 of it read to witness in which serious allegations were made against him by complainant.

How was it that you made no reply to such serious allegations against you?—I did not put in any reply because I did not know there was such a suit and could not reply I do not remember whether I got any summons.

Copies of several suits alleged to be against witness were then put in as exhibits.

As certain questions relating to the suits were being asked witness left his seat and was seen communicating with Mr. Gupta in whispers.

Mr. Bhaye here interrupted the court in a loud and angry tone. He asked the court not to allow witness to answer questions after consulting Mr. Gupta as to what he should answer. This had occurred,

said Mr. Bhaye, not less than three or four times and if he only had the Kodak he would be able neatly to catch them in the act.

Mr. Ferreira: Look here Mr. Bhaye you better stop quiet, you have no right to speak. I am in charge of the case and you need not interfere.

The magistrate, Lieut. Patwardhan you have no right to leave your chair without the court's permission. Turning to Mr. Bhaye his worship reproved him thus: "And you Mr. Bhaye please be careful not to lose your temper like that in Court again."

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

AN AYURVEDIC SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, August 10.

The local Vaidya Sabha has started a school for teaching the Ayurved system of Native Medicine and has also arranged to take a number of free boarders in the hostel that will be opened in connection with it. This is meant as an encouragement to poor but deserving students and

no work will be expected from those who take advantage of it in return for the same.

The local Municipality has sanctioned the estimates for installing electric lights on fourteen more public roads in this city and has demanded estimates for sixteen more roads for the same. The step is in pursuance of a definite policy of supplying the whole city with electric lights as soon as the Electricity Company is able to supply power for the same.

GUJARATH VIDYAPITH.

Prof. Roberts of the American Presbyterian Mission University at Shanghai and Miss Noble of Australia came on a visit to the Vidyapith during the last week and addressed the students on the present position in China. The Professor was greatly impressed with the work of the Vidyapith.

The Vidyapith has awarded a scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 20, to one of its students for further study in painting and fine arts at Dr. Tagore's Shanmuktan. The student will, in return, be bound to serve the Vidyapith for three years on a salary of from sixty to seventy-five rupees.



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